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A NEW

PRACTICAL AND EASY METHOD

OF LEARNING

THE PORTUGUESE LANGUAGE.

AFTER THE SYSTEM

OF

F. AHN,

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY AND PROFESSOR AT THE COLLEGE
OF NEUSS.

L O N D O N :

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P R E F A C E.

„Learn a foreign language as you learned your mother-tongue.“ It is the way that nature herself follows, it is the same which the mother points out in speaking to her child, repeating to it a hundred times the same words, combining them imperceptibly and succeeding in this way in making it speak the same language she speaks. To learn in this manner is no longer a study, it is an amusement. This is in a few words the Method which Prof. Ahn has so successfully adopted in his continental Grammars.

The Editor of this Grammar has followed the rational System, which has already procured for Prof. Ahn a European reputation, and he has adopted it for the Study of the Portuguese Language. He is greatly indebted to the excellent Grammars by Bösche, Müller, etc., which he has used for the ground work of this Grammar and it is hoped that its simplicity and utility will procure for it that favour, which the German, French, Italian, Spanish, Swedish, Danish, Dutch and Latin Grammars of Prof. Ahn have already found in the Colleges and Schools of England.

The Editor.

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I N D E X.

FIRST COURSE.

	Page
The Pronunciation	1

PART I.

Declension of the definite Article	7
Declension of the indefinite Article	8
Contractions of the Article with the Prepositions	9
On the Gender	10
Masculine	10
Feminine Substantive	11
Formation of the Plural	14
Declension of Substantives	18
The Adjective	20
The Plural of Adjectives	21
The Comparison of Adjectives	23
Irregular Comparisons	24
Declension of the Adjective	24
The Numbers	26
1. The Cardinal Numbers	26
2. The Ordinal Numbers	27
3. Fractional Numbers	27
4. Proportional Numbers	28
5. Collective Numbers	28
Pronouns	30
1. Personal Pronouns	30
2. Conjunctive Pronouns	31
3. Mixed Pronouns	31
4. Possessive Pronouns	33
5. Demonstrative Pronouns	34

6. Relative Pronouns	35
7. Interrogative Pronouns	36
8. Indefinite Pronouns	37

PART II.

Collection of Words	41
Easy Dialogues	47

SECOND COURSE.

Verbs	58
The Auxiliary Verbs	58
The Regular Verbs	69
Active Verbs	69
The Passive Verbs	79
The Neuter Verbs	79
The Reflective Verbs	80
Irregular Verbs	84
Impersonal Verbs	107
Adverbs	108
1. Adverbs of Time	108
2. Adverbs of Place	108
3. Adverbs of Number and Comparison	108
4. Adverbs of Manner and Kind	109
5. Adverbs of Affirmation and Negation	109
Prepositions	111
Conjunctions	113
Interjections	114
Reading Lessons	115
Idiomatic Expressions with Verbs, Adverbs, Prepositions etc.	121

FIRST COURSE.

The Pronunciation.

I. The Alphabet.

The Portuguese Alphabet is composed of the 25 following letters:

	pronounced		pronounced
a	ah	n	ennay
b	bay	o	o
c	say	p	pay
d	day	q	kay
e	ai	r	array
f	effay	s	essay
g	jay	t	tay
h	aghah	u	oo
i	ee	v	vay
j	dshod	x	shees
k	kah	y	psilon
l	ellay	z	zea.
m	emmay		

There are six vowels: *a, e, i, o, u* and *y*, the rest are consonants.

2. The Accent.

The Portuguese language has several accents:
the acute accent,
the circumflex accent,
the hyphen, called *til*, is set over some letters as a substitute for *m*, as: *lã* for *lam* — *bẽ* for *bem* — *huã* for *huam*.

3. The Vowels.

- A** 1. is pronounced like the *a* in the English word path, when it has the acute accent ' :
chá, tea — *dá*, he gives — *lá*, there.
 2. is it pronounced short and clear like the *a* in father:
capitão, the captain (first *a*),
 or if found before the double consonants: *cc*, *ll*, *mm*,
nn, *pp*, *ss*, *tt*, as:
aclamar, to call out — *annular*, to annul
alludir, to allude — *appellar*, to appeal.
 3. it has a soft and aspirated sound at the end of words if not accentuated: *vergonha*, the shame. If the hyphen ~ *til* stands over the *a* it takes a nasal sound:
irmãa (pr. *irmāng*), the sister — *lã* (pr. *lāng*), the world.

E has three sounds:

1. open but short like *ai* in the English word hail, when with the acute accent ' as:
pé, foot — *fé*, belief — *sé*,
 or in: *mel*, honey — *he*, he is
quero (pr. *kayro*), I will,
 or in those verbs ending in *er*:
conhecer, to know — *receber*, to receive.
2. long, when with the circumflex ^ over it, as:
lê, he reads — *vê*, he sees — *rêde*, the net.
3. It is almost mute at the end of words without the accent, as:
liberdade, liberty — *amizade*, friendship.

I is pronounced like *e* in the English word me, and it is only the accent that determines the pronunciation, as:
timido, *timoré*, *difficil*, *javalí*.

O has three sounds:

1. clear and strong in: *mólho*, *dó*.
2. soft and long in:
bôlo, cake — *gôrdo*, fat — *rapôsa*, the fox (fem.).
3. quite short, almost like *oo* in:
poder, to be able — *molho*, a bundle
 almost pronounced like *molyou*.

U is pronounced like the *oo* in the word wood, but the pronunciation depends much upon the length of the

syllables, f. i. in *túmulo*, the grave, the first *u* is long, the second is short. If provided with the *til* ~ and before *m* and *n* it takes the nasal sound.

If it follows after *g* and *q*, it is either aspirated, or it is quite mute, as: *guerra* (gerrah), war — *quero* (kayro), I will — *quieto* (key-eh-to), quite. In *qual*, it is slightly sounded to distinguish it from the Noun *cal*, the chalk.

Y is pronounced like the vowel *I*.

4. The Consonants.

B is pronounced like the English *B*.

C before *a*, *o*, *u*, *l* and *r* is pronounced like *k*, as:

cavalo (kahvallo), the horse — *cravo* (krahvo), the pink
cuidado (kooeedado), the care.

Before *e* and *i* it sounds like *s*, as:

ceo (sayo), heaven — *cigarro* (seegarro), cigar.

If the *c* before *a*, *o*, *u* has a cedille (*ç*) it sounds like *s*, as:

caça (kassah), chase — *aço* (asso), the steel
açucar (assookar), sugar.

The double *c*, is distinctly heard only before *e* and *i*, the first sounds like *k*, the second like *s*, as:

accidente (akseedente), the accident.

D is pronounced like the English.

F do. do.

G before *a*, *o* and a consonant is pronounced like the English *g*, as: *gordo*, fat — *gravo*, grave.

g before *e* and *i* sounds like the *j* in the English word joy, as: *general*.

gua almost sounds like the English *wa*, as: *guarda*, pr. *gwarda*.

H is only softly aspirated in few words, as: *anhelar*, *hálito*; otherwise it is mute, as:

homem (omem), man — *hora* (ora), hour.

Many writers drop the *h* at the beginning and write *um*, *uma*, instead of: *hum*, *huma*.

J is pronounced like the English *j*.

K only occurs in foreign words and is pronounced like the English *K*.

L is pronounced like the English *L*.

M at the beginning of words, or between two vowels when it belongs to the second syllable, is pronounced like the English *m*, as: *menino*, child — *amar*, to love.

It takes a nasal sound at the end of words, or when it follows after *a*, *e*, *i*, *o* or *u* which cannot well be described, as: *condição*, condition — *bem* (bang), well — *bom* (bong), good.

N is pronounced like the English *n*, but has the same peculiarities as *m*.

P is pronounced as in English.

Q sounds like *k*, as: *quero* (kayro), I will.

R is pronounced as in English.

S is pronounced as in English; between two vowels it sounds like *z*.

T is pronounced like the English.

V do. do.

X has three sounds.

1. It sounds generally like *sh*, as:

xarope (sharope), syrup — *enxaqueca* (anshakeykah), headache.

2. After *e* it is pronounced like *ks*, as:

extenção, *extenuado*, *expulso*, *excellente*.

3. Between two vowels it is pronounced like *gz*, as: *exactamente*, *exornar*, except in: *paixão*, *puxo*, *Alexandre*, *baixo*, and some other words, where it sounds like *sh*.

The *x* must be pronounced so softly that it is scarcely audible.

Z sounds like the English, as: *zelo*, *zona*. — At the end of words it sounds like *s*, as: *rapaz*, *luz*, *voz*.

5. Double Consonants.

The Portuguese language has the following double consonants:

Ch 1. is pronounced like the English *ch*, as:
acho, chaga, marchar.

2. it is pronounced like *k* in words derived from Latin or Greek, as:
monarchia, archeo, archonte, Achilles.

Lh is pronounced like the *ll* in the English word billiards or in the French words „*fille, bouilli*“, as:
mulher, woman — mólho, the bundle.

Nh is pronounced like the French *gn* in „*espagne, peigner*“, as: *ganho, I win — banho, bath — manha, trick.*

Ph is pronounced like *f*, as: *philosophia.*

Rh and **Th** are pronounced like *r* and *t*.

6. The Diphthongs.

The Portuguese language has two kinds of diphthongs: the pure, those which are distinctly pronounced, and the nasal diphthongs, pronounced with a nasal sound.

Pure Diphthongs.

ae, as: *taes, olivaes.*

ai (the *a* and *i* do not blend), as: *pai* (pa-i), *ai* (a-i).

ao, as: *pão* (pá-o), *mão* (ma-o).

au, — *aula, auto, pauta, causa.*

ei, ey, — *rei, rey, lei, sei.*

éi, — *papéis, réis.*

eo, — *deo, mordeo, viveo.*

éo, — *Céo, véo, réo.*

eu, — *eu, euro, meu, seu.*

io, — *pio, rio, vio, ouvio.*

oa, — *loa, toa.*

oe, — *heroe, döe, röe.*

oi, — *boi.*

ôo, oo, — *vôo, sôo, môo.*

ou, — *ou, ouvir, douto.*

ui, uy, — *fui, Rui.*

In the above the first vowel is preeminent, in the following the second vowel has most emphasis.

ea, as: *lactea, área.*

eo, — *lacteo, arboreo.*

ia, as: *gloria*.

oa (pron. *oá* and *oá*), as: *agoa, coadura, coalho*.

ui (pron. *ui*), as: *quirinal, inquirir*.

uo (pron. *uó*), as: *equoreo*.

uu (pron. *uú*), as: *equuleo*.

Nasal Diphthongs.

ãa (bad orthography *am* or *an*), as: *maçãa* (mas-sang), apple,
irmãa (ir-mang), sister.

ãe (bad *aem, aen*), as: *capitães* (kapeeta-engs), captains,
cães (ka-engs), dogs.

am, as: *amparo* (ang-paro), protection.

an, as: *andar* (ang-dar), to go.

ão (bad orthogr. *aõ, am, an*), as: *capitão*, captain.

em, êe, êem, as: *lem* or *lêem* (lay-eng), they read.
bem, good.

im, as: *fim* (sing), the end.

õe (*oem, oen*), as: *põe* (pong-eng), *nações* (nahs-so-engs).

om, as: *bom* (bong), good.

um, un, as: *mundo* (moong-do), the world.

The Portuguese have also syllables of three vowels such, as:

eei, éio, eãø, iãø,

as: *eia*, hallo! — *meia*, half — *ideia*, idea — *rodeão*, they surround — *vivião*, they lived.

P A R T I.

1.

<i>o</i> , the (masc.)	<i>irmão</i> , brother
<i>a</i> , the (fem.)	<i>irmã</i> , sister
<i>pai</i> , father	<i>e</i> , and
<i>mãi</i> , mother	<i>he</i> , is
<i>bom</i> (m.), <i>boa</i> (f.), good	

Exercises.

O *pai*. A *mãi*. O *irmão*. A *irmã*. O *pai* *he bom*, e
a *mãi* *he boa*. O *bom* *pai*, a *boa* *mãi*. O *bom* *irmão*, a
boa *irmã*. O *irmão* *he bom*, a *irmã* *he boa*.

2.

meu, minha, my — *alto*, great — *pequeno*, little.

The sister is good. The father and the good brother.
The good mother and the little sister. The great brother.
My brother is little. My little brother. My mother and my
good sister. My father and my mother. My good mother
and my little sister.

3.

Declension of the definite Article.

Masculine.

Singular.

Nom.	<i>o</i> , the
Gen.	<i>do</i> , of the
Dat.	<i>ao</i> , to the
Acc.	<i>o</i> , the
Abl.	<i>do</i> , from the.

Plural.

<i>os</i>
<i>dos</i>
<i>aos</i>
<i>os</i>
<i>dos</i> .

Feminine.

Singular.	Plural.
Nom. <i>a</i> , the	<i>as</i>
Gen. <i>da</i> , of the	<i>das</i>
Dat. <i>á</i> , to the	<i>ás</i>
Acc. <i>a</i> , the	<i>as</i>
Abl. <i>da</i> , from the.	<i>das.</i>

Declension of the indefinite Article.

Masculine.	Feminine.
Nom. <i>um</i> , a	<i>uma</i>
Gen. <i>de um</i> , of a	<i>de uma</i>
Dat. <i>á um</i> , to a	<i>á uma</i>
Acc. <i>um</i> , a	<i>uma</i>
Abl. <i>de um</i> , from a	<i>de uma.</i>

4.

Vocabulary.

<i>moça</i> , girl	<i>miseravel</i> , miserable	<i>lido</i> , read
<i>bonito</i> , pretty	<i>em</i> , in	<i>isso</i> , this
<i>cavallo</i> , horse	<i>que</i> , which	<i>nos (em os)</i> , in, Acc.
<i>agulha</i> , needle	<i>elle</i> , he	<i>livro</i> , book
<i>faca</i> , knife	<i>está</i> , is (from <i>estar</i>)	<i>passeio</i> , I go
<i>leão</i> , lion	<i>ella</i> , she	<i>pelo (por o)</i> , through
<i>tigre</i> , tiger	<i>na (em a)</i> , in the	the
<i>leopardo</i> , leopard	<i>rua</i> , street	<i>entrou</i> , he came
<i>são</i> , are (from <i>ser</i>)	<i>garfo</i> , fork	<i>pela (por a)</i> , through
<i>animal</i> , aes, animal	<i>estão</i> , are (from <i>estar</i>)	<i>porta</i> , gate
<i>feroz</i> , wild	<i>nas (em as)</i> , in, Acc.	<i>boi</i> , ox
<i>estado</i> , situation	<i>gaveta</i> , drawer	<i>vaca</i> , cow.
<i>no (em o)</i> , in, Dat.	<i>tenho</i> , I have	

Exercises.

O pai he alto. A māi he pequena. A moça he bonita.
 O cavallo do pai. A agulha da irmāa. A faca do irmāo. O leão, o tigre e o leopardo são animaes ferozes. No estado miseravel em que elle está. Ella está na rua. Os garfos estão nas gavetas. Tenho lido isso nos livros do C. Passeio pelo campo. Elle entrou pela porta. Um boi. Uma vaca.

5.
Vocabulary.

<i>noticia</i> ,	the news
<i>muito</i> ,	very
<i>nobre</i> ,	noble
<i>cão</i> ,	dog
<i>labrão</i> ,	bark
<i>rosa</i> ,	rose
<i>mais bello</i> ,	more beautiful
<i>do que</i> ,	than
<i>tulipa</i> ,	tulip
<i>verão</i> ,	summer
<i>quente</i> ,	hot
<i>inverno</i> ,	winter
<i>rigoroso</i> ,	severe
<i>passaro</i> ,	bird
<i>cantão</i> ,	sing
<i>aguia</i> ,	eagle

<i>açor</i> ,	hawk
<i>ave de rapina</i> ,	bird of prey
<i>ignorancia</i> ,	ignorance
<i>erro</i> ,	error
<i>superstição</i> ,	superstition
<i>deixei</i> ,	I left behind
<i>tia</i> ,	aunt
<i>cama</i> ,	bed
<i>menino</i> ,	child, baby
<i>o braço</i> ,	the arm
<i>carta</i> ,	letter
<i>mão</i> ,	hand
<i>secretario</i> ,	secretary
<i>saltar</i> ,	to jump
<i>janella</i> ,	window.

The news is good. The horse is a very noble animal. The dogs bark. The roses are more beautiful than the tulips. The summers are hot and the winters severe. The birds sing. The eagle and the hawk are birds of prey. Ignorance is the mother of error, of superstition, and of prejudice. I left my hat in the carriage. The aunt is in bed. She had her child in her arms. He gave the letter into the hands of the secretary. He jumped out of (*pela*) the window. I see a man and a woman. A garden and a house.

Contractions of the Article with the Prepositions.

The Portuguese contract the Article and Preposition in the following way:

from	<i>de o</i>	is formed	<i>do</i>
-	<i>de a</i>	-	<i>da</i>
-	<i>de os</i>	-	<i>dos</i>
-	<i>de as</i>	-	<i>das</i>
-	<i>a o</i>	-	<i>ao</i>
-	<i>a a</i>	-	<i>á</i>
-	<i>a os</i>	-	<i>aos</i>
-	<i>a as</i>	-	<i>ás</i>

from	<i>em o</i>	is formed	<i>no</i>
-	<i>em a</i>	-	<i>na</i>
-	<i>em os</i>	-	<i>nos</i>
-	<i>em as</i>	-	<i>nas</i>
-	<i>por o</i>	-	<i>pelo</i>
-	<i>por a</i>	-	<i>pela</i>
-	<i>por os</i>	-	<i>pelos</i>
-	<i>por as</i>	-	<i>pelas.</i>

6.

On the Gender.

Masculine

the names of all masculine persons, animals, and the occupations of men.

Vocabulary.

<i>Imperador</i> , emperor	<i>homem</i> , man	<i>diligente</i> , diligent
<i>foi</i> , was (from <i>ser</i>)	<i>não ama senão</i> , only	<i>alfaiate</i> , tailor
<i>morto</i> , killed	loves	<i>preguiçoso</i> , lazy
<i>Rei</i> , king	<i>a si mesmo</i> , himself	<i>gordo</i> , fat
<i>chegou</i> , he arrived	<i>Carlos</i> , Charles	<i>gallo</i> , the cock
<i>hontem</i> , yesterday	<i>foi</i> , was	<i>mais forte</i> , stronger
<i>jesuita</i> , the Jesuit	<i>Frederico</i> , Frederick	<i>de que</i> , than
<i>forão</i> , they were	<i>ambicioso</i> , ambitious	<i>gallinha</i> , hen.
<i>expulsado</i> , expelled	<i>ferreiro</i> , the smith	

O Imperador Paulo foi morto. El-Rei chegou hontem. Os jesuitas forão expulsados. O homem não ama senão a si mesmo. Carlos foi grande e Frederico ambicioso. O ferreiro he diligente e o alfaiate preguiçoso. O boi he muito gordo. O leão he muito feroz. O gallo he mais forte do que a gallinha.

7.

Vocabulary.

<i>duque</i> , duke	<i>bello</i> , <i>formoso</i> , beautiful
<i>proclamado</i> , proclaimed	<i>sanguinario</i>
<i>príncipe herdeiro</i> , hereditary prince	<i>sanguinoso</i> } bloodthirsty
<i>morreo</i> , died	<i>sanguinolento</i> }
<i>marceneiro</i> , the joiner	<i>marido</i> } husband
<i>carpinteiro</i> , the carpenter	<i>esposo</i> }
<i>trabalhão</i> , they work	<i>doente</i> , ill
<i>Luiz</i> , Lewis	<i>tio</i> , uncle
<i>Henrique</i> , Henry	<i>sahio</i> (<i>sahir</i>), went out
<i>poderoso</i> , powerful	<i>avô</i> , grandfather
<i>touro</i> , the bull	<i>primo</i> , cousin
<i>matado</i> , killed	<i>filho</i> , son
<i>vigilante</i> , watchful	<i>dão</i> , they take
	<i>passeio</i> , walk.

The Duke of Braganza was proclaimed king. The hereditary prince died. The joiner and the carpenter work. Lewis was brave, and Henry powerful. The bull was killed. The watchful dog. The beautiful horse. The tiger is very blood-thirsty. The husband of this woman is very ill. The uncle went out. The grandfather, the father, the cousin and the son took a walk.

8.

Feminine Substantive.

The names of all feminine persons, animals and the occupations of women are feminine.

Vocabulary.

<i>Imperatriz</i> , empress	<i>vestido</i> , dress	<i>feia</i> , ugly
<i>Rainha</i> , queen	<i>filha</i> , daughter	<i>mulher</i> , woman
<i>estavão</i> , they were	<i>tia</i> , aunt	<i>obsequioso</i> , good
<i>igreja</i> , church	<i>avó</i> , grandmother	<i>vaca</i> , cow
<i>duqueza</i> , duchess	<i>neta</i> , granddaughter	<i>dá</i> , gives
<i>banho</i> , bath	<i>jardim</i> , garden	<i>leite</i> , milk
<i>alfaiata</i> , sempstress	<i>rapariga</i> , little girl	<i>chocando</i> , hatching.
<i>concerta</i> , mends		

A Imperatriz e a Rainha estavão na igreja. A duqueza está no banho. A alfaiata concerta um vestido. A mãe e a filha, a tia e a prima, a avó e a neta estão no jardim. A rapariga não é feia. A mulher é muito obsequiosa. A vaca dá leite. A gallinha está chocando.

9.

Vocabulary.

<i>abbadessa</i> , abbess	<i>partir</i> , to depart
<i>fallou</i> , spoke	<i>condeça</i> , the countess
<i>freira</i>	<i>casa</i> , house
<i>religiosa</i>	<i>costureira</i> , needlewoman
<i>sór</i>	<i>pespontar</i> , hems
<i>mosteiro</i>	<i>lenço de pescoço</i> , neckhand-
<i>convento</i>	kerchief
<i>princeza</i> , princess	<i>esposa</i> , the wife
<i>estar para</i> , was on the point	<i>negociante</i> , merchant

muitas vezes, frequently
caprichoso, capricious
criada, the servant
varre, sweeps
cozinha, kitchen
cabra, goat
animal domestico, domestic animal
gata, cat
está brincando, plays
com, with
cachorra, young dog
minha, my, fem.
prima, cousin, fem.
irmãa, sister
teatro, theatre

leoa, lioness
juba, the mane
esta, this
egoa, mare
mais bello, more beautiful
cavallo capado, the stallion
Maria, Mary
não he tão, is not so
come, as
Marianna, Maryanne
Inglaterra, England
sabio, wise
soberana, sovereign
cozinheira, cook
mercado, market
diligente, diligent.

The abbess spoke with the nuns of the convent. The princess was on the point of departing. The countess was not at home. The needlewoman hems my pockethandkerchief. The wife of the merchant. The women are often very capricious. The servant sweeps the kitchen. The goat is a domestic animal. The cat plays with the young female dog. My cousin (*fem.*) and my sister were at the theatre. The lioness has no mane. This mare is more beautiful than that stallion. Mary is not so diligent as Maryanne. Elisabeth of England was a wise sovereign. The cook went to market.

In Portuguese some of the names of animals are occasionally masculine and feminine; to denote the gender the words *macho*, male, or *femea*, female, are used, as:

elephante macho, the male elephant,
elephante femea, the female elephant.

Those Substantives ending in *a* and *ãa* are feminine.

10.

Exercises.

Esta casa¹ tem uma boa² apparencia³. A rosa⁴ he muito bella. A boca⁵, a orelha⁶, a cabeça⁷, a testa⁸ e a barba⁹ são

1 house. 2 good. 3 appearance. 4 rose. 5 mouth. 6 ear. 7 head.
 8 forehead. 9 chin.

partes¹⁰ do corpo¹¹ humano¹². A janella¹³ está aberta¹⁴. Esta agulha¹⁵ he fina de mais¹⁶. Esta tinta não presta para nada. Quero aparar¹⁷ uma penna¹⁸. Tenho¹⁹ que escrever²⁰ uma carta²¹. Faça-me o favor²² de me emprestar²³ una folha de papel²⁴. A garrafa²⁵ está na mesa²⁶. Esta cerejeira²⁷ carrega²⁸ muito. Esta uva²⁹ está madura³⁰. Esta vinha³¹ está em optima³² exposição³³.

10 part. 11 body. 12 human. 13 window. 14 open. 15 needle.
 16 is too fine. 17 mend. 18 pen. 19 I have. 20 to write.
 21 letter. 22 do me the favour. 23 lend. 24 sheet of paper.
 25 bottle. 26 table. 27 cherry tree. 28 bears. 29 grape. 30
 ripe. 31 vine. 32 the best. 33 situation.

11.

The butter¹ is fresh². With your permission³. The cup⁴ is not washed⁵. I have the honour⁶. The beer⁷ is excellent⁸. The oyster⁹ is fresh. Bring me¹⁰ a wafer¹¹. — We have a beautiful¹² morning¹³. The door¹⁴ is locked¹⁵. Spring¹⁶ is the most agreeable¹⁷ time of the year¹⁸. The harvest¹⁹ will be²⁰ abundant²¹.

1 manteiga. 2 fresco. 3 licença. 4 chicara. 5 levado. 6 honra.
 7 cerveja. 8 excellente. 9 ostra. 10 traga me. 11 obrea. 12
 lindo. 13 manhã. 14 porta. 15 fechado. 16 primavera. 17 a
 mais agradavel. 18 estação. 19 colheita. 20 ha de ser. 21
 abundante.

12.

Exceptions.

The following Substantives ending in *a* are masculine:

<i>o aroma</i> , the aroma	<i>o drama</i> , the drama
<i>o axioma</i> , the principle	<i>o mappa</i> , the map
<i>o chá</i> , the tea	<i>o idioma</i> , the idiom
<i>o clima</i> , the climate	<i>o planeta</i> , the planet
<i>o cometa</i> , the comet	<i>o poema</i> , the poem
<i>o dia</i> , the day	<i>o thema</i> , the theme.
<i>o diadema</i> , the diadem	

Those Nouns ending in *e*, are generally masculine, except:

1. those ending in *ade*, as: *verdade*, truth, etc.,

2. those ending in *ie* or *ice*, as: *a velhice*, the age,
3. those ending in accented *é*, as: *a cheminé*, a chimney.

Nouns ending in *i*, *y*, *o*, *u* as well as those ending in *l*, *m*, *r*, *s* and *z* are with few exceptions all masculine.

Those ending in *ão*, are both masculine and feminine.

13.

Formation of the Plural.

Nouns ending in *a*, *e*, *i*, *y*, *o*, *u* and *ãa* form their plural by adding an *s* to the singular. As: *a rosa*, *as rosas*; *a arte*, *as artes*; *o filho*, *os filhos*.

Examples.

As rosas são mais bellas que as tulipas. Os rios correm¹ por terras despovoadas². As arvores são muito frondosas³. As villas são ornadas⁴ de duas igrejas. Eu não vi os pentes⁵. Os habitantes⁶ destas comarcas⁷ são Indios⁸. Elles tem maçãas. Novos reis, novas leis. Deixei os bahús nos coches. Os ribeiros⁹, algumas lagôas¹⁰ e mesmo certos rios ficão em secco¹¹.

1 flow. 2 depopulated. 3 leaved. 4 ornamented. 5 comb. 6 inhabitants. 7 district. 8 Indian. 9 brook. 10 lake. 11 dry out.

14.

These houses please me more than those edifices¹. The villages² and towns in this district³ are not very numerous⁴. The oxen⁵, cows, goats, sheep⁶ and cats⁷ are domestic animals. There are⁸ many wild boars⁹, deer¹⁰ and hares¹¹ in these forests¹². The cranes¹³ and storks¹⁴ are birds of passage¹⁵. The huts¹⁶ are made¹⁷ of the trunks of trees¹⁸.

1 edificio. 2 aldeia. 3 região. 4 numeroso. 5 boi. 6 ovelha. 7 gato. 8 ha. 9 javali. 10 veado. 11 lebre. 12 bosque. 13 grou. 14 cegonha. 15 ave de arribação. 16 barraca. 17 feito. 18 tronco d'arvore.

15.

Substantives ending in *ão*, form their plural in *ões*, as: *a condição*, condition, *as condições*.

Exceptions are:

Allemão, the German, *Allemães*

Catalão, the Catalonian, *Catalães*

cão, dog, *cães* — *pão*, bread, *pães*

capitão, captain, *capitães* — *tabellião*, notary, *tabelliões*.

The following only add an s in the Plural:

aldeão, the peasant

anão, the dwarf

ancião, the age

a benção, the blessing

christão, Christ

cortezão, the courtier

grão, the corn

irmão, the brother

mão, the hand

orfão, the orphan

orgão, the organ

pagão, the heathen

rabão, the radish

villão, the villain.

16.

Examples.

Elle abrio¹ communições entre as cidades e os sertões². Os serões³ são cumpridos. O districto he proprio⁴ para todas as producções agrícolas⁵. As terras são plantadas⁶ e semeadas⁷ de feijões⁸ e melões⁹. Os Allemães fizerão¹⁰ muitas invenções¹¹ uteis¹². Os capitães não querem obedecer¹³ ao general. Aqui¹⁴ estão tres pães¹⁵. Os Cortezãos lisonjão¹⁶ ao principe¹⁷. Os primeiros orgãos forão construidos¹⁸ por um Allemão em 1312. Eis aqui¹⁹ os dous²⁰ villãos. As casas são ornadas de balcões²¹ de ferro. Aos orphãos manda-se²² aprender²³ um officio²⁴.

1 open. 2 the interior of the country. 3 evening. 4 is suitable.
5 agricultural produce. 6 planted. 7 sowed. 8 black bean. 9 melon. 10 make. 11 invention. 12 useful. 13 obey. 14 here.
15 bread. 16 flatter. 17 the prince. 18 constructed. 19 here
are. 20 two. 21 balcony. 22 one lets. 23 learn. 24 a hand-
icraft.

17.

The passions¹ of women are often very violent². The navigation³ extended⁴, at the beginning⁵, only along the coast. Many revolutions⁶ have broken out⁷ in Europe in recent times⁸. The conditions⁹ were rejected¹⁰. These places¹¹ are situated

1 paixão. 2 violento. 3 navegação. 4 estender. 5 no principio.
6 revolução. 7 rébentar. 8 no ultimo tempo. 9 condição. 10
rejeitar. 11 povoação.

in the interior of the country¹². The hunters¹³ took¹⁴ the dogs to the chase¹⁵. The Catalonians inhabit an important¹⁶ province of Spain¹⁷. The notaries¹⁸ protest¹⁹ the bills of exchange²⁰. His brothers were not at home²¹. The first Christians were much persecuted²². The heathens are still very numerous²³. The radishes are very dear.

12 no interior do paiz. 13 caçador. 14 levar. 15 caça. 16 consideravel. 17 Hespanha. 18 tabellião. 19 protestar. 20 letra de cambio. 21 em casa. 22 perseguir. 23 numeroso.

18.

Substantives ending in:

al, ol, ul change *l* into *es, as*: *a sinal, as sinaes*
el change *l* into *is, as*: *annel, anneis*
il change *l* into *s, as*: *o funil, os funis.*

Examples.

<i>conter</i> , contain	<i>primavera</i> , spring	<i>ao pé</i> , with
<i>sal</i> , salt	<i>terrestre</i> , earthly	<i>barril</i> , the barrel
<i>mandar</i> , to order	<i>muitas vezes</i> , frequently	<i>mandou</i> , had (let)
<i>furriel</i> , lieutenant	<i>o</i> <i>funil</i> , the funnel	<i>pôr</i> , erect
<i>amizade</i> , friendship		<i>pharol</i> , lighthouse.
<i>encontrar</i> , to meet		

As aguas contem diferentes saes. Os animaes domesticos. Os generaes mandavão aos furrieis. Os coroneis estavão no conselho de guerra. Os varios sinaes de sua amizade. Não se encontra muitos caracoes nesta primavera. Os males terrestres são muitas vezes quasi insupportaveis. Os papeis estão na mesa. Os funis estão ao pé dos barris. O imperador mandou pôr pharoes.

19.

The poignards¹ are ground². These fishing rods³ are good for nothing⁴. The goldsmith brought the rings⁵. The painter⁶ has many brushes. Three consuls governed⁷ France in 1803. The barrels⁸ are full⁹. The officers¹⁰ were very much dissatisfied.

1 punhal. 2 amolar. 3 oanzol. 4 não valem nada. 5 annel. 6 pintor. 7 governar. 8 barril. 9 cheio. 10 official.

tisfied¹¹. There are¹² different chalks¹³. I like¹⁴ pies¹⁵. — They will discover¹⁶ your tricks¹⁷.

11 descontente. 12 ha. 13 cal. 14 eu gosto. 15 pastel. 16 descubrir. 17 ardil.

20.

Substantives ending in *m*, change their plural into *ns*, as: *bem*, the treasure, *bens* — *viagem*, the journey, *viagens*.

Those ending in *r*, *s* and *z*, add *es* to the singular, as: *a colher*, the spoon, *as colheres* — *ar*, the air, *ares* *deos*, a God, *deoses* — *perdiz*, the partridge, *perdizes*;

except:

ourives, the goldsmith, *ourives* — *caliz*, the chalice, *calices* *alferes*, the ensign, *alferes*.

Examples.

As margens¹ verdejão² com a relva³ dos prados⁴. Elle fez⁵ muitas viagens. Elle possue⁶ muitos bens de raiz⁷ na cidade e fóra della⁸. Todos os homens são mortaes⁹. Os sons dos instrumentos musicos. Os jejuns¹⁰ não engordão¹¹. O ceo¹² se cobre¹³ de nuvens¹⁴. Os moradores¹⁵ commercião¹⁶ em¹⁷ madeiras de construcção¹⁸. Comprei¹⁹ duas colheres de prata. As Imperatrizes de Russia e d'Austria chegáram²⁰. Atire²¹ a esse bando²² de perdizes. Os Deoses se ajuntão²³ no Olympo. Quasi²⁴ todos os freguezes²⁵ são Indianos. Ha quatro calices na igreja. Os piratas²⁶ infestavão os mares.

1 bank. 2 green. 3 turf. 4 meadow. 5 made. 6 possess. 7 (landed) property. 8 out of it. 9 mortal. 10 fasting. 11 to make fat. 12 sky. 13 covered. 14 cloud. 15 inhabitants. 16 deal. 17 with. 18 timber. 19 to buy. 20 to arrive. 21 short. 22 flock. 23 assemble. 24 almost. 25 customer. 26 pirates.

21.

I hear¹ sounds². The sun³ hides⁴ itself behind⁵ thick⁶ clouds⁷. We have four ducks⁸. The passages⁹ are locked¹⁰. The pictures¹¹ of Saints in this church are very numerous.

1 ouvir. 2 tom. 3 sol. 4 esconder. 5 de. 6 grosso. 7 nuvem. 8 pato. 9 passagem. 10 fechar. 11 imagem.

Our baggage¹² is still in the vessel. I offer¹³ you my congratulations¹⁴. The air (*pl.*) is always¹⁵ pure¹⁶ in this Country. I have eaten¹⁷ four¹⁸ quails¹⁹. He showed²⁰ me the scars²¹ of his wounds²². In a battalion²³ there are eight ensigns. The goldsmiths came together. The chalices of the flowers. I was many times²⁴ in your house. The belligerent²⁵ powers.

12 bagagem. 13 dar. 14 parabem. 15 sempre. 16 puro. 17 co-mido. 18 quatro. 19 codorniz. 20 mostrar. 21 cicatriz. 22 ferida. 23 batalhão. 24 vez. 25 belligerante.

22.

Declension of Substantives.

Singular.

Masculine.

Nom.	<i>o homem</i> , the man
Gen.	<i>do homem</i> , of the man
Dat.	<i>ao homem</i> , to the man
Acc.	<i>o homem</i> , the man
Abl.	<i>do homem</i> , from the man.

Feminine.

<i>a mulher</i> , the woman
<i>da mulher</i> , of the woman
<i>á mulher</i> , to the woman
<i>a mulher</i> , the woman
<i>da mulher</i> , from the woman.

Plural.

Nom.	<i>os homens</i> , the men
Gen.	<i>dos homens</i> , of the men
Dat.	<i>aos homens</i> , to the men
Acc.	<i>os homens</i> , the men
Abl.	<i>dos homens</i> , from the men.

<i>as mulheres</i> , the women
<i>das mulheres</i> , of the women
<i>ás mulheres</i> , to the women
<i>as mulheres</i> , the women
<i>das mulheres</i> , from the women.

Nom.	<i>Deos</i> , God
Gen.	<i>de Deos</i> , of God
Dat.	<i>a Deos</i> , to God
Acc.	<i>(a) Deos</i> , God
Abl.	<i>de Deos</i> , from God.

<i>Deoses</i> , Gods
<i>de Deoses</i> , of Gods
<i>a Deoses</i> , to Gods
<i>(a) Deoses</i> , Gods
<i>de Deoses</i> , from Gods.

23.

Examples.

<i>chapéo</i> , the hat	<i>inimigo</i> , enemy	<i>conde</i> , count
<i>offerecer</i> , to offer	<i>jardim</i> , garden	<i>deixar</i> , to leave
<i>batalha</i> , the battle	<i>luva</i> , glove	<i>mordomo</i> , steward

<i>adular</i> , to flatter	<i>grande</i> , sound, great	<i>guerra</i> , war
<i>lisongeiro</i> , the flatterer	<i>bofetada</i> , box on the ear	<i>comprar</i> , to buy
<i>de sorte</i> , in such a manner	<i>calçado</i> , paved	<i>livro</i> , book
<i>igualar</i> , to compare	<i>fizerão</i> , they made	<i>livreiro</i> , bookseller
<i>deo</i> , gave (from <i>dar</i>)	<i>cruel</i> , cruel	<i>rancor</i> , the rancor, enmity.

O pai não está em casa. O chapéo do irmão. O general offereceo batalha ao inimigo. A mai ama a seu filho. A irmãa está no jardim. As luvas da māi. O conde nada deixou ao seu mordomo. Adulando um lisongeiro ao Imperador Sigismundo, de sorte que o igualava a Deos, o Imperador deo ao lisongeiro uma grande bofetada. As ruas são calçadas. Os Portuguezes fizerão cruel guerra aos Indios. A mulher comprou o livro do livreiro. O rancor dos Francezes contra os Ingleses.

24.

Exercises.

The father loves¹ his daughter². Mary loves her friend³ (*fem.*). The eyes of Caroline equal⁴ two⁵ stars⁶. He gave the money to the woman, and paid the tailor⁷ at the same time⁸. Two streams⁹ of the province are designated¹⁰ by this name¹¹. Various estates¹² are touched¹³ by this river. These offers¹⁴ have been made to the Colonists¹⁵. He delivered¹⁶ the letter¹⁷ to the secretary¹⁸. The Madeira is the most importent¹⁹ tributary²⁰ of the Amazon river²¹. The name of the Islands. The town is situated²² on the left bank²³ of the river. The harbour²⁴ of Rio de Janeiro is the most beautiful ornament²⁵ of the city.

1 amar. 2 filha. 3 amiga. 4 igualar. 5 dous (*fem.* duas). 6 estrella. 7 alfaiate. 8 ao mesmo tempo. 9 ribeiro. 10 assignar. 11 nome. 12 fazenda. 13 regar. 14 offereimento. 15 colono. 16 entregar. 17 carta. 18 secretario. 19 cabal, importante. 20 tributario. 21 rio do Amezonas. 22 jazer. 23 na margem esquerda. 24 porto. 25 ornato.

25.

On the Augmentatives and Diminutives.

The Portuguese language has the peculiarity of the Ita-

lian and Spanish languages in making Substantives and Adjectives, by the addition of a syllable augmentative or diminutive.

I. Augmentativos.

homem, a man — *homemzão*, a large, powerful man

tolo, a fool — *toleirão*, a great fool

mulher, the woman — *mulherona*, a large masculine woman

tola, the foolish woman — *toleirona*, a very foolish woman.

II. Diminutivos

are formed by changing the final vowel into „inho“:

casa, the house — *casinha*, a pretty little house

homem, a man — *homemzinho*, a little man

bicho, a worm — *bichinho*, a little worm

coitado, a poor man — *coitadinho*, a poor little fellow

bonito, pretty — *bonitinho*, rather pretty;

others are formed by adding: *zinho*, *zinha* or *sinho*, *inha*, as:

coração, the heart — *coraçõozinho*, dear little heart

cão, the dog — *cãozinho*, pretty little dog

irmão, the brother — *irmãozinho*, dear little brother

cabeça, the head — *cabeçinha*, pretty little head

mão, the hand — *mãozinha*, pretty little hand.

The Adjective.

The Adjectives in Portuguese agree with the Substantives in gender and number.

1. Adjectives ending in *e*, *l* and *z*, remain unchanged in the feminine, as: *forte*, strong; *grande*, great; *cruel*, cruel; *amavel*, amiable.
2. Adjectives ending in *o* change the feminine into *a*, as: *o bonito*, the pretty, *a bonita*.
3. Those ending in *u*, *m* and *r*, add an *a* in the feminine, as: *crú*, raw, *crúa* — *nú*, nude, *núa*
um, a, *uma* — *nenhum*, none, *nenhuma*
traidor, traitorous, *traidora* — *protector*, protector, *protectora*.

4. Adjectives ending in *ão* change to *âa* in the feminine, as: *lução*, brilliant, *luçâa* — *sâo*, healthy, *sâa*.
-

27.

The Plurals of Adjectives

are formed in the same manner as the plural of Nouns, as:

Singular.		Plural.	
Masc.	Fem.	Masc.	Fem.
<i>forte</i> ,	<i>strong</i> ,	<i>forte</i>	<i>fortes</i> ,
<i>gordo</i> ,	<i>fat</i> ,	<i>gorda</i>	<i>gordos</i> ,
<i>cru</i> ,	<i>raw</i> ,	<i>crua</i>	<i>cruas</i> ,
<i>sâo</i> ,	<i>healthy</i> ,	<i>sâa</i>	<i>sâos</i> ,
<i>igual</i> ,	<i>equal</i> ,	<i>igual</i>	<i>iguaes</i> ,
<i>amavel</i> ,	<i>amiable</i> ,	<i>amavel</i>	<i>amaveis</i> ,
<i>civil</i> ,	<i>civil</i> ,	<i>civil</i>	<i>civis</i> ,
<i>algum</i> ,	<i>any one</i> ,	<i>alguma</i>	<i>alguns</i> ,
<i>protector</i> ,	<i>protected</i> ,	<i>protectora</i>	<i>protectores</i> ,
<i>capaz</i> ,	<i>capable</i> ,	<i>capaz</i>	<i>capazes</i> ,

Observations.

1. The following add *s* to the plural:

meâo, mediocre — *temporâo*, timely
sâo, healthy — *villâo*, bad.

2. The following change *il* into *eis* in the plural, as:

agil, swift — *aquatil*, aquatic — *debil*, weak
difficil, difficult — *docil*, docile — *ductil*, pliant
esteril, sterile — *facil*, easy — *fertil*, fertile
fossil, fossil — *fragil*, fragile — *futil*, futile
habil, clever — *ignobil*, disgraceful — *immobil*, immoveable
indocil, stupid — *inhabil*, awkward — *inutil*, useless
inverosimil, unlikely — *portatil*, portable — *reptil*, reptile
util, useful — *verosimil*, probable — *versatil*, changeable
volatil, volatile — *volubil*, voluble.

3. *Simplez*, single, forms its plural in *simplez* and *simplices*.
-

28.

Examples.

A rua principal. As ruas principaes são calçadas. A igreja nova. A nova igreja. O homem velho¹. A mulher velha. Os Indios atemorizados². As mulheres Indias. A bella e grande cidade. O sobrinho³ moribundo⁴. A victoria gloriosa. Este homem he mui villão e aquella mulher mui villãa. As mulheres são amaveis, os homens mui crueis. Um moço nú e uma criança nua. O homem he assavel e a mulher he tambem assavel. O genio contraditor e a observação contraditora. A filha he gorda e o filho he gordo. Os homens estão sãos e as mulheres sãas. O povo tranquillo e soffredor⁵. A sombria raiva⁶ do Philippe. Os velhos bandos hespanhões⁷. Algumas⁸ embarcações⁹ que tinhão servido de piquetes¹⁰. Uma satisfacção inexplicavel. A igreja he uma das mais bellas do reino¹¹. As aguas mineraes. O termino he fertil. O filho unico. A religão christãa. Um cavalheiro¹² christão¹³. A igreja de Santo Antonio he dedicada ao santo do seu nome. A margem¹⁴ direita. A guarda¹⁵ nacional. O sobredito¹⁶ districto. As grandes plantações¹⁷ de cannas¹⁸. A pequena¹⁹ aldêa²⁰. Santos he uma cidade maritima a mercantil. As autoridades militares e civis. O rio aurifero.

1 old. 2 frightened. 3 nephew. 4 dying. 5 suffering. 6 hatred.

7 Spanish. 8 some. 9 vessel. 10 watch. 11 reign. 12 knight.

13 Christian. 14 shore. 15 the guard. 16 above named. 17 plantations. 18 sugar. 19 little. 20 village.

29.

Exercises.

The rich¹ man and the poor² woman. The pretty house. The large church³. The fertile fields⁴. The shoemaker is very industrious. The leafy⁵ trees⁶. The wounded⁷ soldier⁸. The beautiful bridges⁹. The numerous¹⁰ products. The old uncle¹¹ and the fat aunt¹². The horses are very handsome. The day is very bright¹³. The climate is very agreeable¹⁴. The winter¹⁵ in Siberia¹⁶ is very rigorous¹⁷. The geographical¹⁸ and historical¹⁹ Institute²⁰. The tall man and the little woman.

1 rico. 2 pobre. 3 igreja. 4 campo. 5 frondoso. 6 arvore. 7 ferido. 8 soldado. 9 ponte. 10 numeroso. 11 tio. 12 tia. 13 claro. 14 agradavel. 15 inverno. 16 Sibiria. 17 rigoroso. 18 geographic. 19 historico. 20 instituto.

The above named²¹ royal decree²². The generous²³ feelings²⁴. The enormous²⁵ forests²⁶. Some²⁷ sombre and broad²⁸ rivers. The only²⁹ ornament. The warlike³⁰ Indians. The preceding³¹ article³². The sea is very rough³³. The following³⁴ day. The following days. He is silent³⁵ and grave³⁶. The deep³⁷ love³⁸.

21 mencionado. 22 alvará. 23 generoso. 24 sentimento. 25 imenso. 26 selva (silva). 27 uns, umas. 28 largo. 29 unico. 30 bellicoso. 31 precedente. 32 atigo. 33 agitado. 34 seguiente. 35 silencioso. 36 grave. 37 profundo. 38 amor.

30.

The Comparison of Adjectives.

The Comparative is formed by placing *mais* (more) or *menos* (less) before the Positive, as:

bello, beautiful, *mais bello*, more beautiful.

Obs. „Than“ following the Comparative is rendered by *que*, *como*, or: *tão — como*, as — as; *não tão — como*, not so — as; before the particle *que* the word *do* is often prefixed, as:

he mais prudente do que parece,
he is wiser than it appears.

The Superlative is formed

1. by placing the article before the Comparative, as:

o mais douto, the most learned

o mais bello, the most beautiful;

2. by adding to the Positive *issimo* (masc.) and *issima* (fem.), as: *bello*, beautiful, *bellissimo*, *bellissima*.

Exceptions are:

<i>acre</i> , harsh, <i>acerrimo</i>	<i>chão</i> , flat, <i>chanissimo</i>
<i>amigo</i> , friendly, <i>amicissimo</i>	<i>feliz</i> , happy, <i>felicissimo</i>
<i>antigo</i> , old, <i>antiquissimo</i>	<i>fiel</i> , faithful, <i>fidelissimo</i>
<i>aspero</i> , rough, <i>asperrimo</i>	<i>frio</i> , cold, <i>frigidissimo</i>
<i>bom</i> , good, <i>bonissimo</i>	<i>humilde</i> , humble, <i>humilissimo</i> ,
<i>capaz</i> , capable, <i>capacissimo</i>	<i>humillimo</i>
<i>celebre</i> , celebrated, <i>celeberrimo</i>	<i>máo</i> , bad, <i>malissimo</i>

<i>nobre</i> , noble, <i>nobilissimo</i>	<i>sagrado</i> , sacred, <i>sacratissimo</i>
<i>prospero</i> , prosperous, <i>prosper-</i>	<i>salubre</i> , salutary, <i>saluberrimi-</i>
<i>rimo</i>	<i>simples</i> , simple, <i>simplicissimo</i>
<i>rico</i> , rich, <i>riquissimo</i>	<i>valente</i> , brave, <i>valentissimo</i> .
<i>sabio</i> , wise, <i>sapientissimo</i>	

31.

Irregular Comparisons.

Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
<i>bom</i> , good,	<i>melhor</i> , better,	<i>optimo</i> , the best
<i>máu</i> , bad,	<i>peior</i> , worse,	<i>pessimo</i> , the worst
<i>grande</i> , great,	<i>maior</i> , greater,	<i>maximo</i> , the greatest
<i>pequeno</i> , little,	<i>menor</i> , less,	<i>minimo</i> , the least.

O b s. The Positive and Comparative can be strengthened by placing before it:

muito, very — *assaz*, enough — *demasiado*, too, too much.

32.

Declension of the Adjective.

Masculine.

Singular.	Plural.	the industrious men.
Nom. <i>o homem diligente</i>	<i>os homens diligentes</i>	
Gen. <i>do homem diligente</i>	<i>dos homens diligentes</i>	
Dat. <i>ao homem diligente</i>	<i>aos homens diligentes</i>	
Acc. <i>o homem diligente</i>	<i>os homens diligentes</i>	
Abl. <i>do homem diligente</i>	<i>dos homens diligentes</i>	

Feminine.

Singular.	Plural.	the corpulent women.
Nom. <i>a mulher gorda</i>	<i>as mulheres gordas</i>	
Gen. <i>da mulher gorda</i>	<i>das mulheres gordas</i>	
Dat. <i>á mulher gorda</i>	<i>ás mulheres gordas</i>	
Acc. <i>a mulher gorda</i>	<i>as mulheres gordas</i>	
Abl. <i>da mulher gorda</i>	<i>das mulheres gordas</i>	

33.

Examples.

A Asia he mais grande que a Europa. A Africa he menos povoado¹ que a Europa. A rosa he mais bella que a viola. A viola² he menos bella que a rosa. Pedro he mais feliz do que João. O filho não he tão liberal como seu pai. A historia he tão util como agradavel. O dia he mais agradavel que a noite³. O seu amante he mais bello, mais moço⁴ e mais rico que ella. Eu acho o agora menos lindo⁵ do que quando o comprei⁶. O meu livro he tão barato⁷ como o vosso. Elle he muito mais grande. Ella he pouco mais grande. Caesar he muito mais estimado⁸ que Pompeo. Pompeo foi muito menos feliz que Caesar. Elle he o mais douto⁹ dos homens. Elle he o menos douto dos homens. Ella he a mais bella das mulheres. Ella he muito amavel. Estas cadeiras¹⁰ são feitas¹¹ de optimia madeira¹². Esta mulher he boa, o marido he melhor e o filho he o optimo. Elle he o felicissimo dos mortaes. O clima he saluberrimo. He homem valentissimo. O filho he rico, o pai he riquissimo. O neto¹³ he máo, o primo¹⁴ he ainda peior e o tio he o pessimo. Na margem do rio ha optimos pastos¹⁵.

¹ populated. ² violet. ³ night. ⁴ young. ⁵ pretty. ⁶ to buy.

⁷ cheap. ⁸ esteemed. ⁹ learned. ¹⁰ chair. ¹¹ made. ¹² wood.

¹³ grandson. ¹⁴ cousin. ¹⁵ pasture.

34.

Exercises.

Mariana is more industrious¹ than her sister². Europe is not so large as America. The wife is handsomer than her husband³. This horse is very beautiful, more beautiful than yours. The most fertile fields. His cousin is very rich, his uncle is still richer, and his father is the richest. The man is very bad⁴, the woman is worse, and the son is the worst. This wine is good, but that one is better. She is much taller than her friend⁵. The tulip⁶ is not so beautiful as the rose. The son is little, but the daughter is very little indeed (*pequenissimo*). Our house is not so large as yours. Amelia is smaller than her brother. The best ship⁷. The

¹ diligente. ² irmãa. ³ marido. ⁴ máo. ⁵ amiga. ⁶ tulipa. ⁷ navio.

worst man. The bravest knight. The simplest⁸ man in the world⁹. This¹⁰ man is very wise, and that¹¹ one is the wisest of all. The climate of Siberia is very cold. The summer¹² is in that country hotter and the winter¹³ more rigid¹⁴. A great part¹⁵ and the greater part. The turf¹⁶ is very green¹⁷, but the trees¹⁸ are still greener. I do not write so well as he. This man speaks¹⁹ as well as Cicero²⁰. The English²¹ horses are better than the French. Arabia has the best horses. It is commendable²² to recommend virtue²³, but it is better to practise²⁴ it.

8 simples. 9 no mundo. 10 este. 11 aquelle. 12 verão. 13 inverno. 14 rigoroso. 15 parte. 16 relva. 17 verde. 18 arvore. 19 fallar. 20 um Cicero. 21 inglez. 22 louvavel. 23 virtude. 24 praticar.

35.

The Numbers (Vos Numeral).

I. The Cardinal Numbers (Numerales cardinaes).

<i>um</i> , fem. <i>uma</i>	1	<i>vinte e um</i>	21
<i>dois, dous</i> , fem. <i>duas</i>	2	<i>vinte e dois</i>	22
<i>tres</i>	3	<i>vinte e tres</i>	23
<i>quatro</i>	4	<i>vinle e quatro</i>	24
<i>cinco</i>	5	<i>vinte e cinco</i>	25
<i>seis</i>	6	<i>vinte e seis</i>	26
<i>sete</i>	7	<i>vinte e sete</i>	27
<i>oito</i>	8	<i>vinte e oito</i>	28
<i>nove</i>	9	<i>vinte e nove</i>	29
<i>dez</i>	10	<i>trinta</i>	30
<i>onze</i>	11	<i>trinta e um</i>	31
<i>doze</i>	12	<i>quarenta</i>	40
<i>treze</i>	13	<i>quarenta e um</i>	41
<i>quatorze</i>	14	<i>cincoenta</i>	50
<i>quinze</i>	15	<i>sessenta</i>	60
<i>dezeseis</i>	16	<i>setenta</i>	70
<i>dezessete</i>	17	<i>oitenta</i>	80
<i>dezoito</i>	18	<i>noventa</i>	90
<i>dez e nove</i>	19	<i>cem, cento</i>	100
<i>vinte</i>	20	<i>cento e um</i>	101

<i>duzentos</i> , fem. -as	200	<i>novecentos</i>	900
<i>duzentos e um</i>	201	<i>mil</i>	1,000
<i>trezentos, -as</i>	300	<i>mil e cento</i>	1,100
<i>quatrocentos, -as</i>	400	<i>mil e duzentos</i>	1,200
<i>quinhentos</i>	500	<i>dois mil</i>	2,000
<i>seiscentos</i>	600	<i>cem mil</i>	100,000
<i>setecentos</i>	700	<i>milhão</i>	a million
<i>oitocentos</i>	800	<i>bilhão</i>	a billion.

Obs. Before a Noun „cem“ is used, before a number „cento“, as: *cem soldados*, hundred soldiers; *cento e um*, a hundred and one. The Portuguese use the Cardinal Numbers to express the date, as: *chegou a quatro de Maio*, he arrived on the fourth of May.

36.

2. The Ordinal Numbers.

<i>primeiro</i>	the 1 st	<i>decimo oitavo</i>	the 18 th
<i>segundo</i>	the 2 nd	<i>decimo nono</i>	the 19 th
<i>terceiro</i>	the 3 rd	<i>vigesimo</i>	the 20 th
<i>quarto</i>	the 4 th	<i>vigesimo-primeiro</i>	the 21 st
<i>quinto</i>	the 5 th	<i>vigesimo-segundo</i>	the 22 nd
<i>sexto</i>	the 6 th	<i>trigesimo</i>	the 30 th
<i>setimo</i>	the 7 th	<i>quadragesimo, quaren-</i>	
<i>oitavo</i>	the 8 th	<i>tesimo</i>	the 40 th
<i>nono</i>	the 9 th	<i>quinquagesimo</i>	the 50 th
<i>decimo</i>	the 10 th	<i>sexagesimo</i>	the 60 th
<i>undecimo, onzeno</i>	the 11 th	<i>septuagesimo</i>	the 70 th
<i>duodecimo</i>	the 12 th	<i>octogesimo</i>	the 80 th
<i>decimo terceiro</i>	the 13 th	<i>nonagesimo</i>	the 90 th
<i>decimo quarto</i>	the 14 th	<i>centesimo</i>	the 100 th
<i>decimo quinto</i>	the 15 th	<i>millesimo</i>	the 1,000 th
<i>decimo sexto</i>	the 16 th	<i>ultimo</i>	the last.
<i>decimo setimo</i>	the 17 th		

37.

3. Fractional Numbers.

<i>a metade</i> , half	<i>o quarto</i>	} the fourth part
<i>o terço</i> , the third	<i>a quarta parte</i>	
<i>a terça parte</i> , the third part	<i>o quinto</i> , the fifth part	

a quinta parte, the fifth part
a sexta parte, the sixth part
a setima parte, the seventh part
um oitavo, an eighth
uma oitava, an eighthli part
tres oitavos, three eightths

uma novena, a ninth
uma nona parte, a ninth part
uma decima parte, a tenth part
um e meio, one and a half
dous e meia, two and a half
tres e meia, three and a half.

38.

Proportional Numbers.

simples, simple
duplice } double
duplicado }
triple } triple
triplice }
quadruplo, fourfold
quintuplo, fivefold
uma vez, once
duas vezes, twice

tres vezes, thrice
sextuplo, sixfold
septuplo, sevenfold
octuplo, eigthfold
nonuplo, ninefold
decuplo, tenfold
centuplo, a hundredfold
a primeira vez, the first time.

39.

Collective Numbers.

um par, a pair
ambos, ambas, both
um terno, a number of 3
um quaterno, a number of 4
uma dezena, a number of 10
uma duzia, a dozen
uma quinzena, fifteen

uma sessenta, sixty
uma centena, a hundred
uma vintena, twenty
um milhar, a thousand
quintal, a hundred weight
uma quarta do arratel, a quar-
 ter of a pound.

todo, toda, tudo, all, every one; plur. *todos, todas*.
muito, many; *tanto*, so many. — *pouco*, few.

40.

Examples.

Elle viveo¹ noventa annos². Ella tem vinto e cinco annos de idade³. O exercito⁴ he composto⁵ de noventa mil e

1 live. 2 year. 3 age. 4 army. 5 consists of.

seiscentos homens. Dous mil cincocentos e trinta e quatro homens forão mortos⁶ neste encontro⁷. Cem homens ficarão⁸ prisioneiros⁹. Ha nesta povoação¹⁰ mil e setecentas almas¹¹. Ha mil quinhentas casas na nossa freguezia¹². A sua carta¹³ he datada¹⁴ de vinte e dous de Abril de mil oitocentos e cincuenta e sete. Nosso tio ha de chegar¹⁵ a treze do mez que vem. O comprimento¹⁶ desta rua tem o dobro do da outra. Eu fiz duas vezes a volta¹⁷ da villa a cavallo. Um terremoto¹⁸ destruiu¹⁹ a metade da cidade. Este theatro foi queimado²⁰ tres vezes. Se cultivar a sua herdade²¹, ella se elevará²² em valor ao centuplo.

6 killed. 7 battle. 8 remained. 9 prisoners. 10 population. 11 souls. 12 parish. 13 letter. 14 dated. 15 arrive. 16 length. 17 the round. 18 earthquake. 19 destroy. 20 burnt down. 21 inheritance. 22 to raise.

41.

Exercises.

The company¹ consists of one hundred men and the regiment² has six thousand men. There were collected³ two hundred men and nearly⁴ seventy women. He was the first who arrived⁵. The second was thy brother. The third man I have not seen. The French army consists of 600,000 men. Within⁶ eight days. He had one sister and two cousins⁷ with him. This house would be worth a hundred times more. Once I have told him, but twice he has forgotten it. The first time that I had the knife ground⁸. A thousand men were killed in this battle⁹. The first day of the year¹⁰. To day is the first, the second, the third, the fourth of the month¹¹. Twenty eggs¹². He arrived on the fifth of July. The nineteenth century¹³. The year has 365 days. He has three sons¹⁴ and five daughters¹⁵.

1 companhia. 2 regimento. 3 ajuntado. 4 quasi. 5 chegar. 6 dentro. 7 prima. 8 amolar. 9 batalha. 10 anno. 11 mez. 12 ovo. 13 seculo. 14 filho. 15 filha.

42.

P r o n o u n s .**I. Personal Pronouns.****S i n g u l a r .**

1 st Person.	2 nd Person.	3 rd Person.		
		Masc. Fem.		
N. <i>eu</i> , I	<i>tu</i> ,	<i>elle</i> ,	he	<i>ella</i> , she
G. <i>de mim</i> , of me	<i>de ti</i> ,	<i>d'elle</i> ,	of him	<i>d'ella</i> , of her
D. <i>a mim</i> , to me	<i>a ti</i> ,	<i>a elle</i> ,	to him	<i>a ella</i> , to her
Acc. <i>me</i> , me	<i>te, a ti</i> ,	<i>thee</i>	him	<i>ella, a ella</i> , her
Abl. <i>de mim</i> } from	<i>de ti</i> } from	<i>d'elle</i> } from	<i>por elle</i> } him	<i>d'ella</i> , } from
<i>por mim</i> } me	<i>por ti</i> } thee			<i>por ella</i> , } her.

P l u r a l .

N. <i>nós</i> , we	<i>vós</i> , you	<i>elles</i> ,	they	<i>ellas</i> , they
G. <i>de nos</i> , of us	<i>devos</i> , of you	<i>d'elles</i> ,	of them	<i>d'ellas</i> , of them
D. <i>a nos</i> , to us	<i>a vós</i> , to you	<i>a elles</i> ,	<i>lhes</i> , to them	<i>a ellas</i> , to them
Acc. <i>nos, a nos</i> , us	<i>a vos, vos</i> , you	<i>elles, a elles</i> ,	them	<i>ellas</i> , them
Abl. <i>de nos</i> } from	<i>de vós</i> , from you	<i>d'elles</i> ,	from them	<i>d'ellas</i> , from them.
<i>por nos</i> } us				

O b s . If the Pronouns *mim*, *ti*, *si*, *nós*, *vós*, are accompanied by the Preposition *com*, they are contracted thus:

- com mim* into *commigo*, with me
- com ti* - *comtigo*, with thee
- com si* - *comsigo*, with him
- com nós* - *comnosco*, with us
- com vos* - *comvosco*, with you.

Me is generally translated by *me*, as:

speak to me, *fallai-me* — he told me, *elle disse-me*
tell me, *dizei-me* — write me, *escrevi-me*.

The reflective Pronoun „si“.

Nom. <i>si</i> ,	one's self
Gen. <i>de si</i> ,	of one's self
Dat. <i>a si</i> ,	to one's self
Acc. <i>si, a si</i> ,	one's self
Abl. <i>de si, por si</i> ,	from one's self.

It is generally united to the Pronoun: *mesmo* or *mesma*, as: *de si mesmo*, of one's self:

o homem não ama senão a si mesmo, the man loves only himself.

The Portuguese also join *mesmo*, to the personal Pronouns, as:

<i>eu mesmo</i> , I myself	<i>nós mesmos</i> , we ourselves
<i>tu mesmo</i> , thou thyself	<i>vós mesmos</i> , you yourselves
<i>elle mesmo</i> , he himself	<i>elles mesmos</i> , } they themselves
<i>ella mesma</i> , she herself	<i>ellas mesmas</i> , }
<i>o homem mesmo</i> , the man himself.	<i>a virtude mesma</i> , virtue itself.

43.

2. Conjunctive Pronouns.

The following are always used in connexion with Verbs:

<i>me, me</i>	— <i>nos, us</i>
<i>te, thee</i>	— <i>vos, you</i>
<i>se, it</i>	— <i>lhes, them</i>
<i>lhe, him, her.</i>	

<i>isto me agrada</i>	— it pleases me
<i>he-me necessario</i>	— I want it (have it necessary)
<i>deos te ve</i>	— God sees thee
<i>ella se louva</i>	— she praises herself
<i>eu lhe direi</i>	— I shall tell him or her
<i>eu lhes prometti</i>	— I have promised them.

44.

3. Mixed Pronouns

are composed of personal and conjunctive Pronouns, by changing the letter *e* of the conjunctive Pronoun into *o* and *a*, as:

instead of <i>me o</i>	— say: <i>mo</i>
— — <i>me a</i>	— — <i>ma</i>
— — <i>lhe o</i>	— — <i>lho</i>
— — <i>lhe a</i>	— — <i>lha</i>

instead of	<i>me os</i>	— say:	<i>mos</i>
—	<i>me as</i>	—	<i>mas</i>
—	<i>the os</i>	—	<i>lhos</i>
—	<i>the as</i>	—	<i>lhas</i>
—	<i>te o</i>	—	<i>to</i>
—	<i>te a</i>	—	<i>ta</i>
—	<i>te os</i>	—	<i>tos</i>
—	<i>te as</i>	—	<i>tas.</i>

dai-mo, give me (*livro*, the book)

dai-mo, give me (*cão*, the dog)

dai-ma, give me (*penna*, the pen).

entrego-to, I give it thee (*libro*)

darei-ta, I shall give it thee (*casa*)

entrego-tos, I give them to thee (*chapéos*, pl.)

darei-tas, I shall give them to thee (*peras*, pl.).

<i>se o</i> ,	changes into	<i>sélo</i>	<i>nos os</i> ,	changes into	<i>nolos</i>
<i>se a</i> ,	—	<i>selá</i>	<i>nos as</i> ,	—	<i>nolas</i>
<i>se os</i> ,	—	<i>selos</i>	<i>vos o</i> ,	—	<i>volo</i>
<i>se as</i> ,	—	<i>selas</i>	<i>vos a</i> ,	—	<i>vola</i>
<i>nos o</i> ,	—	<i>nolo</i>	<i>vos os</i> ,	—	<i>volos</i>
<i>nos a</i> ,	—	<i>nola</i>	<i>vos as</i> ,	—	<i>volas.</i>

Examples.

<i>para dar-lho</i> ,	for the purpose of giving it to him
<i>dai-mo</i> ,	give it me
<i>eu to darei</i> ,	I shall give it to thee
<i>entrego-to</i> ,	I hand it over to thee
<i>dize-lho</i> ,	they told it him or her
<i>entrega-lhos</i> ,	give them (she) to him
<i>elle nolo disse</i> ,	he told it us
<i>eu volos mandarei</i> ,	I shall send them to you.

45.

4. Possessive Pronouns.

Masculine.		Feminine.	
Singular.	Plural.	Singular.	Plural.
<i>meu</i> , mine	<i>meus</i>	<i>minha</i> , mine	<i>minhas</i>
<i>teu</i> , thine	<i>teus</i>	<i>tua</i> , thine	<i>tuas</i>
<i>seu</i> , his	<i>seus</i>	<i>sua</i> , hers	<i>suas</i>
<i>nossa</i> , ours	<i>nossos</i>	<i>nossa</i> , ours	<i>nossas</i>
<i>vossa</i> , yours	<i>vossos.</i>	<i>vossa</i> , yours	<i>vossas.</i>

The Pronouns are declined with the definite article, as:

Masculine.

Singular.	Plural.
my book.	my books.
N. <i>o meu livro</i>	<i>os meus livros</i>
G. <i>do meu livro</i>	<i>dos meus livros</i>
D. <i>ao meu livro</i>	<i>aos meus livros</i>
Acc. <i>meu livro</i>	<i>meus livros</i>
Abl. <i>do (pelo) meu livro.</i>	<i>dos (pelos) meus livros.</i>

Feminine.

Singular.	Plural.
my house.	my houses.
N. <i>a minha casa</i>	<i>as minhas casas</i>
G. <i>da minha casa</i>	<i>das minhas casas</i>
D. <i>á minha casa</i>	<i>ás minhas casas</i>
Acc. <i>minha casa</i>	<i>minhas casas</i>
Abl. <i>da (pela) minha casa.</i>	<i>das (pelas) minhas casas.</i>

Examples.

The Portuguese say:

the father loves: *a seu filho*, his son

the mother loves: *a seu filho*, her son

the father loves his daughter: *o pai ama á sua filha*

the mother loves her daughter: *a mai ama á sua filha*

it is mine: *he meu*

it is thine: *he teu.*

46.

5. Demonstrative Pronouns.

Este, denotes a person or thing in our immediate neighbourhood.

Esse, denotes a person or thing a little more distant from us.
Aquelle, one still farther distant.

Singular.

Masculine.

N.	<i>este</i> , this
G.	<i>d'este</i> , of this
D.	<i>a este</i> , to this
Acc.	<i>este</i> , this
Abl.	<i>d'este</i> , from this.

Feminine.

<i>esta</i>
<i>d'esta</i>
<i>a esta</i>
<i>esta</i>
<i>d'esta.</i>

Neuter.

<i>isto</i>
<i>d'isto</i>
<i>a isto</i>
<i>isto</i>
<i>d'isto.</i>

Plural.

N.	<i>estes</i> , these
G.	<i>d'estes</i> , of these
D.	<i>a estes</i> , to these
Acc.	<i>estes</i> , these
Abl.	<i>d'estes</i> , from these.

wanting.

Singular.

N.	<i>esse</i> , this one
G.	<i>d'esse</i> , of this one
D.	<i>a esse</i> , to this one
Acc.	<i>esse</i> , this one
Abl.	<i>d'esse</i> , from this one.

<i>isso</i>
<i>d'isso</i>
<i>a isso</i>
<i>isso</i>
<i>d'isso.</i>

Plural.

N.	<i>esses</i> , these
G.	<i>d'esses</i> , of these
D.	<i>a esses</i> , to these
Acc.	<i>esses</i> , these
Abl.	<i>d'esses</i> , from these.

wanting.

Singular.

N.	<i>aquelle</i> , that
G.	<i>d'aquelle</i> , of that
D.	<i>a áquelle</i> , to that
Acc.	<i>aquelle</i> , that
Abl.	<i>d'aquelle</i> , from that.

<i>aquillo</i>
<i>d'aquillo</i>
<i>áquillo</i>
<i>aquillo</i>
<i>d'aquillo.</i>

Singular.

Masculine.	Feminine.	Neuter.
N. <i>aquelles</i> , those	<i>aquellas</i>	
G. <i>d' aquelles</i> , of those	<i>d'aquellas</i>	
D. <i>áquelles</i> , to those	<i>áquellas</i>	
Acc. <i>aquelles</i> , those	<i>aquellas</i>	
Abl. <i>d' aquelles</i> , from those.	<i>d'aquellas.</i>	wanting.

47.

6. Relative Pronouns.

a) *Qual*, which, declined with the article *o* and *a*: *o qual*, *a qual*; plural: *os quae*, *as quae*.

b) *Que*, which, is used of persons and things, as:

o livro que, the book which
a arvore que, the tree which
os livros que, the books which
o mestre que ensina, the teacher who instructs
a mulher que tenho, the woman whom I have
o homem que eu amo, the man whom I love.

It is declined:

N.	<i>que</i> ,	who, which, what
G.	<i>de que</i> ,	of whom
D.	<i>á que</i> ,	to whom
Acc.	<i>que</i> ,	whom
Abl.	<i>de que</i> ,	from whom.

c) *Quem*, is only used of persons.

Singular and Plural.

N.	<i>quem</i> ,	who
G.	<i>de quem</i> ,	of whom
D.	<i>á quem</i> ,	to whom
Acc.	<i>quem</i> ,	whom
Abl.	<i>de quem</i> ,	from whom.

d) *Cujo, cuja*, whose.

Singular.

Masculine.	Feminine.
N. —	
G. <i>de cujo</i> , of whose	<i>de cuja</i>
D. <i>a cujo</i> , to whose	<i>a cuja</i>
Acc. <i>cujo</i> , whose	<i>cuja</i>
Abl. <i>de cujo</i> , whose.	<i>de cuja</i> .

Examples.

<i>a pessoa cuja reputação vós admirais.</i>	The person whose reputation you admire.
<i>o ceo cujo socorro nunca falta.</i>	The heaven whose assistance never fails.
<i>a muhler cuja bella cara.</i>	The woman whose beautiful face.
<i>cujas bellezas.</i>	Whose beauties.
<i>a cujo pai.</i>	To whose father.

48.

7. Interrogative Pronouns.

Quem, qual, que, who, which, what?

Singular and Plural.

Masc. and Fem.	Masc. and Fem.
N. <i>quem</i> , who?	<i>que</i>
G. <i>de quem</i> , of whom?	<i>de que</i>
D. <i>á quem</i> , to whom?	<i>á que</i>
Acc. <i>quem</i> , whom?	<i>que</i>
Abl. <i>de quem</i> , whom?	<i>de que</i>

Singular.

Masculine and Feminine.

	Plural.
N. <i>qual</i> , which?	<i>quaes</i>
G. <i>de qual</i> , of which?	<i>de quaes</i>
D. <i>á qual</i> , to which?	<i>á quaes</i>
Acc. <i>qual</i> , which?	<i>quaes</i>
Abl. <i>de qual</i> , from which?	<i>de quaes</i>

Examples.

<i>Quem he?</i>	Who is it?
<i>Quem vos disse isso?</i>	Who told that to you?
<i>Que quereis?</i>	What do you want?
<i>Com que se sustenta?</i>	What does he live upon?
<i>Que estaís fazendo?</i>	What are you doing?
<i>De que se faz isto?</i>	What is this made of?
<i>Que livro he este?</i>	What book is this?
<i>Que negocios tendes?</i>	What business have you?
<i>Que casa he?</i>	What sort of a house is it?
<i>De qual fallais vós?</i>	Of whom do you speak?
<i>Qual delles?</i>	Which of them?
<i>Quem or qual dos dous?</i>	Which of the two?

49.

8. Indefinite Pronouns.

<i>um, uma, a, one</i>	<i>todos, todas, all</i>
<i>uns, umas, some</i>	<i>tudo, everything</i>
<i>algum, alguma, somebody</i>	<i>tal } such</i>
<i>alguns, algumas, some</i>	<i>tales } .</i>
<i>nenhum, nenhuma, no one</i>	<i>qualquer } who ever</i>
<i>nenhuns, nenhumas, none</i>	<i>quaesquer } some one</i>
<i>cada, each</i>	<i>quemquer, any one</i>
<i>cada um, cada uma, everyone</i>	<i>alguem, some one</i>
<i>outro, outra, other</i>	<i>ninguem, no one</i>
<i>outros, outras, others</i>	<i>outrem, another, some one else</i>
<i>se, one, some one</i>	<i>muitos, muitas, many.</i>
<i>todo, toda, all, everyone</i>	
<i>certo, certa, a certain one</i>	
<i>um e outro</i>	
<i>uma e outra</i>	
<i>um ou outro</i>	
<i>uns ou outros</i>	
<i>uma ou outra</i>	
<i>umas ou outras</i>	
<i>nenhum nem outro</i>	
<i>nenhuns nem outros</i>	
<i>nenhuma nem outra</i>	
<i>nenhumas nem outras</i>	

50.

Examples.

Eu sou pobre¹ e tu es rico. Eu amo² e tu amas tambem, elle ama, elles amão. Ella nunca³ traz⁴ dinheiro comigo. Isto me agrada⁵. Ella se louva⁶. Eu lhe direi⁷. Cortailhe⁸ as azas⁹. Comprei o cavallo e montei-o¹⁰. Louvavel¹¹ he aconselhar¹² a virtude, mas melhor he practica-la¹³. Assenta no que lhe digo. A sua perda¹⁴. Este vento¹⁵ he favoravel¹⁶. Louva-se lhe a generosidade¹⁷. Esta flor¹⁸ não he do meu jardim, he do teu. O que lhe digo he verdade. O ceo cujo soccorro nunca falta. Carlos foi grande, Frederico ambicioso, este valente¹⁹, aquelle poderoso²⁰. Aquelles que desprezão²¹ a sciencia²² não conhecem²³ o valor d'ella. A providencia não abençoa²⁴ o trabalho²⁵ d'aquelles que desprezão os seus melhores amigos. Aquelles taes que não amão a virtude, não a conhे�tem. O homem que eu amo. O meu livro está na mesa. De todas as obras de engenho, nenhuma ha que não tenha o seu defeito²⁶. A pessoa cuja reputação²⁷ vós admirais²⁸. Um tal velhaco²⁹ deve³⁰ ser castigado³¹. Aprendem-se³² com mais facilidade³³ as cousas que se comprehendem, do que as que se não comprehendem.

- 1 poor. 2 love. 3 never. 4 *trazer*, to carry. 5 *agradar*, to please.
 6 praise. 7 *dizer*, to say. 8 to cut, to trim. 9 the wing.
 10 to mount. 11 praiseworthy. 12 to advise. 13 to practice.
 14 the loss. 15 the wind. 16 favorable. 17 generosity. 18
 flower. 19 valiant. 20 powerful. 21 to despise. 22 sciences.
 23 to know. 24 to bless. 25 labour. 26 imperfection, fault.
 27 reputation. 28 to admire. 29 scoundrel. 30 ought. 31 to
 punish. 32 *aprender*, to learn. 33 facility.

51.

Esta batalha¹ decidirá² a sorte³ da campanha⁴. Este homem he sabio⁵, aquelle he valente. Esta arvore he nova⁶, essa velha, aquella foi desarraigada⁷. Este cavallo he arabe, est'outro he andaluz, aquell'outro he inglez. O culto⁸ dos idолос⁹, o qual he tão antigo como absurdo. As nioletias¹⁰ contra as quaes a medicina he impotente. Qual he o caracter distintivo dos templos gothicos? O estado cujo governo, cujos habitantes, cuja religião, cujas instituições nos parecem¹¹

- 1 battle. 2 to decide. 3 the issue. 4 the campaign. 5 wise. 6
 young, new. 7 uprooted. 8 worshipping. 9 idols. 10 disease.
 11 appear.

preferiveis¹². O marido, cuja mulher, cujas filhas são virtuosas, deve reputar-se feliz. O amigo de cuja casa venho. Quem descobrio a America? Quem fôrão os primeiros habitantes da Grecia? Que homem he esse que vejo na estrada. Nenhum homem he izento¹³ de paixões¹⁴. Elle em generosidade não cede a ninguem. Um morreto na India, o outro em França. Não faze a outrem o que não quizeras te fizessem a ti. Em taes circumstancias. A conclusão foi tal qual eu a esperava. Elle fallou¹⁵ contra mim. Quaes são os requisitos de um bom pintor?

12 excellent. 13 exempt. 14 passion. 15 *fallar*, to speak.

52.

Exercises.

I have a dress¹. He has stockings². She has shoes³. We have money⁴. You have houses. They have chairs⁵. He received the money from thee. This horse is handsomer than that one. This is white⁶ and that is blue⁷. The wife of my uncle. The house of my sister. The woman whose husband was killed⁸. The man whose wife is so similar⁹ to your sister. What are the requisites¹⁰ to be a great minister¹¹? Who has told you this? Of whom did you learn this news? What animals are there on this island¹²? The man who wishes to be esteemed¹³ must esteem himself. All men must¹⁴ die¹⁵. Every man and every woman received a present¹⁶.

1 vestido. 2 meia. 3 sapato. 4 dinheiro. 5 cadeira. 6 branco.
7 azul. 8 morto, matado. 9 igualar. 10 requisito. 11 ministro.
12 ilha. 13 estimar, respeitar. 14 dever. 15 morrer. 16 dom,
dativa.

53.

Exercises.

I see nobody. Nobody answers me. The one lives in Holland¹ and the other in Germany². The one is an honest man³ and the other is a scoundrel⁴. Neither⁵ the one nor⁵ the other. This man is a Spaniard⁶, the other an Englishman⁷, and that one a German⁸. Everyone of these

1 Hollanda. 2 Allemanha. 3 homem de bem. 4 velhaco. 5 *neither — nor*, nem — nem. 6 Hespanhol. 7 Inglez. 8 Allemão.

Indians. This is good⁹ and that is bad¹⁰. This man loves only himself¹¹. Many authors maintain¹². In certain seasons¹³ and in certain times¹⁴. A certain man said. A certain person. Such a man. The terror¹⁵ was such that everyone fled¹⁶. Any one of the conspirators¹⁷.

9 bom. 10 máo. 11 amar a si-mesmo, *to love one's self.* 12 afirmar. 13 estação. 14 tempo. 15 terror. 16 fugir. 17 jurado.

P A R T II.

Collection of Words.

1. The Universe.

<i>Deos, God</i>	<i>o arco iris</i> , the rainbow
<i>o creador, the creator</i>	<i>o trovão</i> , the thunder
<i>o mundo, the world</i>	<i>o calor</i> , the heat
<i>o firmamento, the sky</i>	<i>um relampago</i> , a lightning
<i>um astro, a star</i>	<i>o fogo</i> , the fire
<i>o sol, the sun</i>	<i>o frio</i> , the cold
<i>um raio de sol, a sunbeam</i>	<i>a geada</i> , the frost
<i>a lua, the moon</i>	<i>o gelo</i> , the ice
<i>o luar, the moonlight</i>	<i>a luz</i> , the light
<i>uma nuvem, a cloud</i>	<i>a neve</i> , the snow
<i>uma estrella, a star</i>	<i>o obscuridade</i> , the darkness
<i>o céo, os céos, the heaven</i>	<i>uma trovoada</i> , a storm
<i>o nascer do sol, sunrise</i>	<i>a chuva</i> , the rain
<i>o pôr do sol, sunset</i>	<i>o tempo</i> , the weather
<i>um cometa, a comet</i>	<i>o vento</i> , the wind.

2. The Seasons.

<i>Primavera, spring</i>	<i>Fevereiro</i> , February
<i>estio, verão, summer</i>	<i>Março</i> , March
<i>outono, autumn</i>	<i>Abril</i> , April
<i>inverno, winter</i>	<i>Maio</i> , May
<i>Janeiro, January</i>	<i>Junho</i> , June

<i>Julho</i> , July	<i>hora e meia</i> , an hour and a half
<i>Agosto</i> , August	<i>um quarto d' hora</i> , a quarter of an hour
<i>Setembro</i> , September	<i>um minuto</i> , a minute
<i>Outubro</i> , October	<i>um segundo</i> , a second
<i>Novembro</i> , November	<i>o despontar do dia</i> , the day-break
<i>Dezembro</i> , December	<i>a madrugada</i> , the morning
<i>Segunda feira</i> , Monday	<i>a manhã</i> , the forenoon
<i>Terça feira</i> , Tuesday	<i>meio-dia</i> , noon
<i>Quarta feira</i> , Wednesday	<i>a tarde</i> , the afternoon
<i>Quinta feira</i> , Thursday	<i>o pôr do sol</i> , sunset
<i>Sexta feira</i> , Friday	<i>a entrada</i> , the evening
<i>Sabbado</i> , Saturday	<i>a noite</i> , the night
<i>Domingo</i> , Sunday	<i>meia noite</i> , midnight
<i>um seculo</i> , a century	<i>hoje</i> , to-day
<i>um anno</i> , a year	<i>ontem</i> , yesterday
<i>o anno passado</i> , the last year	<i>antes d'ontem</i> , the day before yesterday
<i>o anno que vem</i> , the next year	
<i>um moz</i> , a month	<i>á manhã</i> , to-morrow
<i>uma semana</i> , a week	<i>o fim</i> , the end, close.
<i>um dia</i> , a day	
<i>uma hora</i> , an hour	
<i>meia hora</i> , half an hour	

3. Water.

<i>Uma bahia</i> , a bay
<i>agua corrente</i> , running water
<i>agua enxarcada</i> , stagnant water
<i>agua morta</i> , standing water
<i>agua doce</i> , sweet water
<i>agua do mar</i> , sea water
<i>um lago</i> , a pond
<i>um rio</i> , a river
<i>um lago, uma lagoa</i> , a lake
<i>um charco</i> , a pool
<i>a maré</i> , the tide
<i>maré alta</i> , high water
<i>maré baixa</i> , low water
<i>o mar</i> , the sea
<i>mar perigoso</i> , a rough sea
<i>as ondas</i> , the waves

<i>um regato</i> , a brook
<i>um nascente</i> , a spring
<i>uma torrente</i> , a torrent
<i>as ondas</i> , the billows
<i>um barco de vapor</i> , a steamer
<i>um brigue</i> , a brig
<i>uma fragata</i> , a frigate
<i>um navio mercante</i> , a merchant ship
<i>um navio de guerra</i> , a man of war
<i>uma ancora</i> , an anchor
<i>a rabadilha</i> , the stern
<i>a proa</i> , the head
<i>um remo</i> , an oar
<i>a cana do leme</i> , the helm

um masto, a mast
a bandeira, the flag
a tolda, the deck

uma vela, a sail
o velame, the sails.

4. Individuals und Relations.

Um homem, a man
uma mulher, a woman
as mulheres, women
uma mulher casada, a wife
um menino, a child
um moço, a boy
uma rapariga, a girl
um mancebo, a young man
uma moça, a young maid
um velho, an old man
uma velha, an old woman
o avô, the grandfather
a avô, the grandmother
o pai, the father
a mai, the mother
o filho, the son
a filha, the daughter
um irmão, a brother

uma irmã, a sister
um tio, an uncle
uma tia, an aunt
um sobrinho, a nephew
uma sobrinha, a niece
um primo, a cousin
uma família, a family
os parentes, the parents
o marido, the husband
a esposa, the wife
o noivo, the bridegroom
a noiva, the bride
o sogro, the father-in-law
a sogra, the mother-in-law
o genro, the son-in-law
a nôra, the daughter-in-law
um cunhado, a brother-in-law
uma cunhada, a sister-in-law.

5. The Human Body.

A pelle, the skin
a barba, the beard
a boca, the mouth
um braço, an arm
um cabello, a hair
o coração, the heart
o pescoço, the neck
um dente, a tooth
um dedo, a finger
a espalda, the back
uma espalda, a shoulder
o estomago, the stomach
a face, the face

um joelho, a knee
uma perna, a leg
uma face, a cheek
a língua, the tongue
um beiço, a lip
uma mão, a hand
o nariz, the nose
um olho, an eye
uma orelha, an ear
um pé, a foot
o pulso, the fist
a cabeça, the head.

6. The House and Furniture.

<i>Uma casa</i> , a house	<i>um castical</i> , a candlestick
<i>um palacio</i> , a palace	<i>uma vella de sebo</i> , a candle
<i>uma quinta</i> , a country house	<i>uma cheminé</i> , a chimney
<i>uma livraria</i> , a library	<i>uma comoda</i> , a chest of drawers
<i>um quarto</i> , a room	<i>um espelho de sala</i> , a looking-glass
<i>um quarto de dormir</i> , a bedroom	<i>um candieiro</i> , a lamp
<i>a escada</i> , the staircase	<i>uma cama</i> , a bed
<i>uma janella</i> , a window	<i>uma cortina</i> , a curtain
<i>o tecto de estuque</i> , the ceiling	<i>uma papeleira</i> , a writing-desk
<i>o solho</i> , the floor	<i>um sofa</i> , a sofa
<i>uma porta</i> , a door	<i>uma mesa</i> , a table
<i>uma fechadura</i> , a lock	<i>um quadro</i> , a picture
<i>a chave</i> , the key	<i>um tapete</i> , a carpet
<i>uma sala baixa</i> , a parlour	<i>as gavetas</i> , drawers
<i>uma sala da jantar</i> , a dining room	<i>uma toalha de mesa</i> , a table cloth
<i>uma sala</i> , a drawingroom	<i>uma colher</i> , a spoon
<i>uma campainha</i> , the bell	<i>uma colherinha</i> , a tea spoon
<i>uma mobilia</i> , furniture	<i>um garfo</i> , a fork
<i>uma cadeira</i> , a chair	<i>uma faca</i> , a knife.

7. Trees, Shrubs etc.

<i>Os cereaes</i> , corn	<i>uma figueira</i> , a fig-tree
<i>a aveia</i> , oats	<i>uma faia</i> , a beech
<i>o feno</i> , hay	<i>uma hera</i> , ivy
<i>o trigo candeal</i> , wheat	<i>um olmo</i> , an elm
<i>a herva</i> , grass	<i>um chopo</i> , a poplar
<i>a batata</i> , potatoe	<i>um pinheiro</i> , a pine
<i>o arroz</i> , rice	<i>um abeto</i> , a fir
<i>uma bétula</i> , a birch	<i>um salgueiro</i> , a willow
<i>uma ceregeira</i> , a cherry-tree	<i>um til</i> , a lime-tree.
<i>uma azinheira</i> , an oak	

8. Fruits and Flowers.

<i>Um damasco</i> , an apricot	<i>um limão</i> , a lemon
<i>uma cereja</i> , a cherry	<i>um figo</i> , a fig
<i>uma castanha</i> , a chestnut	<i>um morango</i> , a strawberry

uma groselha, a currant
groselha de bagos grossos, a
 gooseberry
uma noz, a nut
uma pera, a pear
uma maçã, an apple
o lírio, the lily
a margarita, the daisy

o lírio dos valles, the lily of
 the valley
o cravo, the pink
a papoula, the poppy
a primavera, the primrose
a rosa, the rose
a tulipa, the tulip
a violeta, the violet.

9. Dress.

Uma camisa, a shirt
umas ceroulas, drawers
uma camizola, an underwaist-
 coat
uns calções, breeches
um colete, a waistcoat
uma casaca, a coat
um capote, a cloak
um chapéo, a hat
uma bota, a boot
uma anagoa, a pellicoat
um vestido, a gown
uma touca, a bonnet
um veo, a veil
um collar, a necklace

um brinco, an ear-ring
pulseiras, bracelets
uma meia, a stocking
um sapato, a shoe
uma luva, a glove
uma bolsa, a purse
um anel, a ring
pós, powder
sabão, soap
uma toalha de mãos, a towel
um pente, a comb
uma escova, a brush
uma escova de dentes, a tooth-
 brush.

10. Town and Country.

Uma cidade, a town
uma aldea, a village
os arrabaldes, the suburbs
um candieiro de gaz, a gas
 lamp
a calçada, the pavement
uma praça, a square
uma ponte, a bridge
um passeio, a walk
um farol, a lamp

uma rua, a street
um bosquesinho, a thicket
um campo, a field
uma cavalhariça, a stable
uma floresta } a forest
uma selva }
uma sebe, a hedge
um jardim, a garden
um almargeal, a meadow
um vergel, an orchard.

11. Animals.

Um cervo, a stag
um crocodillo, a crocodile
um elephante, an elephant
um coelho, a rabbit
uma lebre, a hare
um lião, a lion
um leopardo, a leopard
um lobo, a wolf
um urso, a bear
uma panthera, a panther
um rato, a rat
uma raposa, a fox
um mono, a monkey
um tigre, a tiger

um burro, an ass
uma ovelha, a sheep
um borrego, a lamb
um gato, a cat
um cão, a dog
um cavallo, a horse
um macho, a mule
uma vaca, a cow
um bezerro, a calf
um boi, an ox
um leitão, a pig
o gado, cattle
gado vacum, herds
godo meudo, flocks.

12. Birds, Fishes and Insects.

Um pata, a duck
um gallo, a cock
uma gallinha, a hen
um ganso, a goose
um pombo, a pigeon
uma aguia, an eagle
uma calhandra, a lark
uma cegonha, a stork
um corvo, a raven
um cisne, a swan
uma andorinha, a swallow
um roussinol, a nightingale
uma enguia, an eel
uma carpa, a carp
um harenque, a herring
uma lagosta, a lobster
uma ostra, an oyster
uma sarda, a mackerel

uma perca, a perch
um salmão, a salmon
um linguado, a sole
uma truta, a trout
um rodavalho, a turbot
uma abelha, a bee
uma aranha, a spider
um sapo, a toad
uma borboleta, a butterfly
uma serpente, a serpent
um escaravelho, a beetle
uma formiga, an ant
uma rã, a frog
uma vespa, a wasp
uma mosca, a fly
um bicho, a worm
uma vibora, a viper.
uma cobra, an adder.

Easy Dialogues.

1. Eating and Drinking.

Are you hungry?	<i>Vm. tem fome?</i>
I have a good appetite.	<i>Tenho boa vontade de comer.</i>
I am very hungry.	<i>Tenho bastante fome.</i>
Eat something.	<i>Coma alguma cousa.</i>
What will you eat?	<i>Que ha de Vm. comer?</i>
What do you wish to eat?	<i>Que é o que tem vontade de comer?</i>
You do not eat.	<i>O senhor não come.</i>
I beg your pardon, I eat very heartily.	<i>Com perdaõ de Vm., eu como muito bem.</i>
I have eaten very heartily.	<i>Tenho comido bastante.</i>
I have dined with a good appetite.	<i>Jantei de boa vontade.</i>
Eat another piece.	<i>Coma ainda mais alguma cousa.</i>
I can eat no more.	<i>Não comerei mais nada.</i>
Are you thirsty?	<i>Tem Vm. sede?</i>
Are you not thirsty?	<i>Não tem Vm. sede?</i>
I am very thirsty.	<i>Tenho bastante sede.</i>
I am dying of thirst.	<i>Estou morrendo de sede.</i>
Let us drink.	<i>Toça a beber.</i>
Give me something to drink.	<i>De-me de beber.</i>
Will you drink a glass of wine?	<i>Quer Vm. beber um copo de vinho?</i>
Drink a glass of beer.	<i>Tome um copo de cerveja.</i>
Drink another glass of wine.	<i>Beba mais esse copo de vinho.</i>
Sir, I drink to your health.	<i>Bebo a sua saude.</i>
I have the honour to drink your health.	<i>Tenho a honra de beber á sua saúde.</i>

2. Going and Coming.

Where are you going?	<i>Onde vai Vm.?</i>
I am going home.	<i>Vou para casa.</i>
I was going to your house.	<i>Hia á sua casa.</i>

From whence do you come?	<i>Donde vem Vm.?</i>
I come from my brother's.	<i>Venho de casa de meu irmão.</i>
I am coning from church.	<i>Venho da igreja.</i>
I have just left the school.	<i>Saio da escola.</i>
Will you go with me?	<i>Quer Vm. vir commigo?</i>
Whither do you wish to go?	<i>Onde quer Vm. hir?</i>
We will take a walk.	<i>Hiremos passeiar.</i>
We will take a walk.	<i>Hiremos fazer um passeio.</i>
With all my heart; most willingly.	<i>Quero, pois naõ. Com muito gosto.</i>
Which way shall we go?	<i>Per onde iremos?</i>
Any way you like.	<i>Para aquella que quizer.</i>
Let us go into the park.	<i>Vamos a tapada.</i>
Let us take your brother in our way.	<i>Vamos ter de caminho com seu irmão.</i>
As you please.	<i>Como queira.</i>
Is Mr. B. at home?	<i>O senhor B. está em casa?</i>
He is gone out.	<i>Está fóra.</i>
He is not at home.	<i>Naõ está em casa.</i>
Can you tell us where he is gone?	<i>Pode Vm. dizer-me para onde foi?</i>
I cannot tell you precisely.	<i>Naõ saberei dizer-lhe ao certo.</i>
I think he is gone to see his sister.	<i>Creio que foi ver a irmã.</i>
Do you know when he will come back?	<i>Sabe Vm. quando ha de voltar?</i>
No, he said nothing of it when he went out.	<i>Naõ: partio sem m'odizer.</i>
Then we must go without him.	<i>Entaõ ir-nos hemos sem elle.</i>

3. Questions and Answers.

Come nearer; I have something to tell you.	<i>Venha ca, tenho que lhe dizer uma cousa.</i>
I have a word to say to you.	<i>Tenho que lhe dizer duas palavras.</i>
Listen to me.	<i>Escute-me.</i>
I want to speak to you.	<i>Tenho desejo de lhe fallar.</i>
What is it you want?	<i>Que ha de novo para o seu serviço?</i>
I am speaking to you.	<i>É com Vm. que fallo.</i>
I am not speaking to you.	<i>Naõ é com Vm. que eu fallo.</i>

What do you say?	<i>Que diz Vm.?</i>
What did you say?	<i>Que disse Vm.?</i>
I say nothing.	<i>Não disse nada.</i>
Do you hear?	<i>Entende?</i>
Do you hear what I say?	<i>Entende Vm. o que digo?</i>
Do you understand me?	<i>Entende-me Vm.?</i>
Will you be so kind as to repeat . . . ?	<i>Quer Vm. repetil'o?</i>
I understand you well.	<i>Eu bem o entendo.</i>
Why do you not answer me?	<i>Por que me não responde?</i>
Do you not speak Portuguese?	<i>Vm. não falla portuguez?</i>
Very little, Sir.	<i>Muito pouco, senhor.</i>
I understand it a little, but I do not speak it.	<i>Entendo-o um pouco, porém não fallo.</i>
Speak louder.	<i>Falle mais alto.</i>
Do not speak so loud.	<i>Não falle tão alto.</i>
Do not make so much noise.	<i>Não faça tanta bulha.</i>
Hold your tongue.	<i>Calle-se.</i>
Did you not tell me that . . . ?	<i>Não me disse Vm. que?</i>
Who told you that?	<i>Quem lhe disse isto?</i>
They told me so.	<i>Disseram-me.</i>
Somebody has told it me.	<i>Disse-m'o certa pessoa.</i>
I have heard it.	<i>Ouvi dizer.</i>
What do you wish to say?	<i>Que quer Vm. dizer?</i>
What is that good for?	<i>Para que é bom isto?</i>
What do you call that?	<i>Como chama Vm. a isto?</i>
Do you know Mr. G.?	<i>Conhece Vm. o senhor G.?</i>
I know him by sight.	<i>Conheço-o de vista.</i>
I know him by name.	<i>Conheço-o de nome.</i>

4. The Age.

How old are you?	<i>Que idade tem Vm.?</i>
How old is your brother?	<i>Que idade tem o senhor seu irmão.</i>
I am twelve years old.	<i>Tenho doze annos.</i>
I am ten years and six months old.	<i>Tenho des annos e meio.</i>
Next month I shall be sixteen years old.	<i>Hei de fazer desaseis annos no mez que vem.</i>
I was thirteen years old last week.	<i>Fix treze annos a semana passada.</i>

You do not look so old.

You look older.

I thought you were older.

I did not think you were so old.

How old may your uncle be?

He may be sixty years old.

He is about sixty years old.

He is more than fifty years old.

He is a man of fifty and upwards.

He may be sixty or thereabouts.

He is above eighty.

That is a great age.

Is he so old?

He begins to grow old.

Vm. não me parecia ter tanta idade.

Vm. parecia ter mais idade.

Cuidava que era mais velho.

Naõ cuidava que tivese tanta idade.

Que idade tem seu tio?

Poderá ter sessenta annos.

Tem obra de sessenta annos.

Tem mais de cincuenta annos.

É um homem de cincuenta e tantos annos.

Poderá ter cosa de sessanta annos.

Tem mais de oitenta annos.

É uma idade assás adiantada.

É taõ idoso como isto?

Começa a fazer-se velho.

5. The Time.

What o'clock is it?

Pray tell me what time it is?

It is one o'clock.

It is past one.

It has struck one.

It is a quarter past one.

It is half past one.

It wants ten minutes to two.

It is not yet two o'clock.

It is only twelve o'clock.

It is almost three o'clock.

It is on the stroke of three.

It is going to strike three.

It is ten minutes past three.

The clock is going to strike.

There is the clock striking.

It is not late.

Que horas saõ?

Tenha a bondade de dizer-me que horas saõ.

É uma hora.

É uma hora passada.

É uma hora ja dada.

É uma hora e um quarto.

É hora e meia.

Saõ duas horas menos dês minutos.

Ainda naõ deraõ duas horas.

Naõ é mais que meiodia.

Saõ perto de tres horas.

Saõ tres horas em ponto.

Está a dar tres horas.

Saõ tres horas e dês minutos.

O relogio está para dar horas.

O relogio está dando horas.

Naõ é tarde.

It is later than I thought.	<i>É mais tarde do que eu cuidava.</i>
I did not think it was so late.	<i>Naõ cuidava que fosse tão tarde.</i>

6. The Weather.

What kind of weather is it?	<i>Que especie de tempo faz?</i>
It is bad weather.	<i>Faz máo tempo.</i>
It is cloudy.	<i>Faz um tempo escuro.</i>
It is dreadful weather.	<i>Faz um tempo horrivel.</i>
It is fine weather.	<i>Faz bom tempo.</i>
We are going to have a fine day.	<i>Havemos de ter um optimo dia.</i>
It is dewy.	<i>Ha muito orvalho.</i>
It is foggy.	<i>Faz nevoa.</i>
It is rainy weather.	<i>Faz um tempo chuvoso.</i>
It threatens to rain.	<i>O tempo está embrulhado.</i>
The sky becomes very cloudy.	<i>O céo se esconde.</i>
The sky is getting very dark.	<i>O céo se escurece.</i>
The sun is coming out.	<i>O sol começa a apparecer.</i>
The weather is clearing up again.	<i>O tempo principia a concer tar-se.</i>
It is very warm.	<i>Faz bastante calma.</i>
It is sultry.	<i>Faz uma calma que abafa.</i>
It is very mild.	<i>Faz um tempo bem brando.</i>
It is cold.	<i>Faz frio.</i>
It is excessively cold.	<i>Faz um frio terrivel.</i>
It is raw weather.	<i>Faz um tempo frio e juntamente humido.</i>
It rains.	<i>Chove.</i>
It has been raining.	<i>Choveo.</i>
It is going to rain.	<i>Está para chover.</i>
I feel some drops of rain.	<i>Sinto alguns choviscos.</i>
There are some drops of rain falling.	<i>Caem algumas gotas d'agua.</i>
It hails.	<i>Cae pedra.</i>
It snows; it is snowing.	<i>Neva. Está chovendo neve.</i>
It has been snowing.	<i>Cahio bastante neve.</i>
It snows in large flakes.	<i>Cahe neve em frocos.</i>
It freezes.	<i>Gela.</i>
It has frozen.	<i>Cahio geada.</i>

It begins to thaw.	<i>O tempo começa a abrandar-se.</i>
It thaws.	<i>Ha degelo.</i>
It is very windy.	<i>Faz bastante vento.</i>
The wind is very high.	<i>Faz uma grande ventania.</i>
There is no air stirring.	<i>Naõ ha viraçao.</i>
It lightens.	<i>Está fazendo relampagos.</i>
It has lightened all night.	<i>Toda esta noite fez relampagos.</i>
It thunders.	<i>Troveja.</i>
The thunder roars.	<i>Esta trovejando.</i>
The thunderbolt has fallen.	<i>Cahio um raio.</i>
It is stormy weather.	<i>O tempo ameaça trovoada.</i>
We shall have a thunder-storm.	<i>Havemos de ter alguma trovoada.</i>
The sky begins to clear up.	<i>O céo começa a limpar-se.</i>
The weather is very unsettled.	<i>O tempo está bem inconstante.</i>
It is very muddy.	<i>Faz bastante lama.</i>
It is very dusty.	<i>Ha muita poeira.</i>
It is very slippery.	<i>Escorrega muito.</i>
It is bad walking.	<i>Faz máo tempo para se sahir.</i>
It is day-light.	<i>Faz dia.</i>
It is dark.	<i>Faz escuro.</i>
It is night.	<i>Faz noite.</i>
It is moon-light.	<i>Faz luar.</i>
Do you think it will be fine weather?	<i>Cuida Vm. que teremos bom tempo?</i>
I do not think that it will rain.	<i>Creio que não ha de chover.</i>
I am afraid it will rain.	<i>Tenho medo que chova.</i>
I fear so.	<i>Eu assim o creio.</i>

7. Salutation.

Good morning, Sir.	<i>Bons dias senhor.</i>
I wish you good morning.	<i>Tenha Vm. bons dias.</i>
How do you do?	
How are you?	
Do you continue in good health?	<i>Como está Vm.?</i>
Pretty good; and how are you?	<i>Está sempre de saúde?</i>
Are you well?	<i>Muito bem, e Vm.?</i>
Very well, and you?	<i>Vm. está bem disposto?</i>
I am perfectly well.	<i>Muito bem, e Vm.?</i>
	<i>Acho-me as mil maravilhas.</i>

And how is it with you?	<i>E Vm. como vai de saúde?</i>
As usual.	<i>Como do costume.</i>
Pretty well, thank God.	<i>Assas bem, graças a Deus.</i>
I am very happy to see you well.	<i>Estou encantado de o ver em perfeita saúde.</i>

8. The Visit.

There is a knock.	<i>Batem a porta.</i>
Somebody knocks.	<i>Alguem está batendo a porta.</i>
Go and see who it is.	<i>Vai ver quem é.</i>
Go and open the door.	<i>Vai abrir a porta.</i>
It is Mrs. B.	<i>É a senhora B.</i>
I wish you good morning.	<i>Tenha Vm. muito bons dias.</i>
I am happy to see you.	<i>Estou encantado de a ver.</i>
I have not seen you this age.	<i>Ha um seculo que naõ a hei visto.</i>
It is a novelty to see you.	<i>É milagre vel'a.</i>
Pray, sit down.	<i>Queira assentar-se.</i>
Sit down if you please.	<i>Tenha a bondade de assentar-se.</i>
Take a seat.	<i>Queira ter o incommodo de assentar-se.</i>
Give a chair to the lady.	<i>Dé uma cadeira á senhora.</i>
Will you stay and take some dinner with us?	<i>Quer Vm. ficar para jantar commosco.</i>
I cannot stay.	<i>Naõ posso demorar-me.</i>
I only came in to see how you are.	<i>Entrei sómente para saber da sua saúde.</i>
I must go.	<i>Naõ me posso demorar mais.</i>
You are in a great hurry.	<i>Vm. tem muita pressa.</i>
Why are you in such a hurry?	<i>Que pressa é esta?</i>
I have a great many things to do.	<i>Tenho muito que fazer.</i>
Surely you can stay a little longer.	<i>Vm. bem pode demorar-se mais una instante.</i>
I will stay longer another time.	<i>Em outra vez ficarei mais tempo.</i>
I thank you for your visit.	<i>Receba os meus agradecimentos pela visita.</i>
I hope to see you soon again.	<i>Espero de o ver bem cedo.</i>

9. Breakfast.

Have you breakfasted?
Not yet.
You have come just in time.
You will breakfast with us.
Breakfast is ready.
Do you drink tea or coffee?
Would you prefer chocolate?
I prefer coffee.
What can I offer you?
Here are rolls and toast.
What do you like best?
I shall take a roll.
How do you like the coffee?
Is the coffee strong enough?

It is excellent.
Is there enough sugar in it?
If there is not, do not make
any ceremony.
Act as if you were at home.

Vm. já almoçou?
Ainda não.
Chega em boa occasião.
Almoçará connosco.
O almoço está prompto.
Toma Vm. chá, ou café?
Gosta talvez mais de chocolate?
Prefiro o café.
Que lhe poderei oferecer?
Ahi tem pão e fatias.
De qual gosta mais?
Comerei um destes pãezinhos.
Como acha Vm. o café?
Acha Vm. o café com bastante
força?
Acho-o excellente.
Tem assucar sufficiente?
Se não tem o que é mister, não
faça ceremonias.
Faça como se estivesse em sua
casa.

10. Before Dinner.

At what time do we dine to-day?
We shall dine at four o'clock.
We shall not dine before five o'clock.
Shall we have anybody to dinner to-day?
Do you expect company?
I expect Mr. B.
Mr. D. has promised to come if the weather permits.
Have you given orders for dinner?
What have you ordered for dinner?
Have you sent for fish?

A que horas jantamos hoje?
Devemos jantar ás quatro.
Nem antes das cinco o faremos.
Teremos hoje alguem de fóra?
Espera Vm. gente?
Espero pelo senhor B.
O senhor por D. prometteo de vir, se o tempo permitisse.
Deo Vm. já os ordens para o jantar?
Que encommendou Vm. para o jantar?
Mandou Vm. vir peixe?

I could not get any fish.
I fear we shall have a very
indifferent dinner.
We must do as we can.

Naõ pude haver peixe.
Quer me parecer, que havemos
de ter um mao jantar.
Faremos como podermos.

11. The Dinner.

To what shall I help you?
Will you take a little soup?
I thank you. I will trouble
you for a little beef.

It looks so very nice.
Which part do you like best?
I hope you like this piece.

Gentlemen, you have dishes
near you.

Help yourselves.
Take without ceremony what
you like best.

Would you like a little of this
roastmeat?

Will you have some fat?
Give me some of this lean,
if you please.

How do you like the roast-
meat?

It is excellent, delicious.
What will you take with your
meat?

Shall I help you to some ve-
getables?

Will you take peas or cauli-
flower?

It is quite indifferent to me.
I shall send you a piece of
this fowl.

No, thank you, I can eat no
more.

You are a poor eater.
You eat nothing.

Que quer que lhe sirva?
Quer uma pouca de sopa?
Obrigado, aceitarei um pouco
de vaca.

Tem mui boa apparencia.
De que parte gosta mais?
Espero que este bocado é a seu
gosto.

Senhores, Vm. tem dous pratos
diante de si.

Sirvaõ-se.
Sirvaõ-se sem ceremonia da-
quillo de que mais gostarem.
Quer um pouco deste assado?

Gosta de gordura?
Dé-me do que naõ tem gordura,
por quem é.
Que tal acha o assado?

Excellente.
Que quer Vm. comer com a
carne?

Posso servir-lhe alguma horta-
liça?
Quer Vm. ervilhas ou couves
flores?

Gosto tanto d'um, como d'outro.
Vou servir-lhe desta ave.

Muito obrigado, tenho comido
sufficiente.
Vm. come mui pouco.
Vm. naõ come nada.

I beg your pardon, I do honour to your dinner.
You may take away.

Pelo contrario como suficiente.
Podem tirar a mesa.

12. Tea.

Have you carried in the tea-things?

Trouxeste tudo quanto é mister para o chá?

Everything is on the table.

Está tudo na mesa.

Does the water boil?

A agua está a ferver?

Tea is ready.

O chá está prompto.

They are waiting for you.

Estamos á sua espera.

Here I am.

Eis-me prompto.

We have not cups enough.

As chicaras naõ saõ suficientes.

We want two more cups and saucers.

É mister mais duas.

Bring another tea-spoon and a saucer.

Falta tambem uma colher e um pires.

You have not brought in the sugar-tongs.

Esqueces-te de trazer a tenaz do assucar.

Do you take cream?

Toma Vm leite?

The tea is so strong.

O chá está muito forte.

I shall thank you for a little more milk.

Pedir-lhe hei mais um pouco de leite.

Here are cakes and muffins.

Ahi tem bolos, e bolachas.

Do you prefer some bread and butter?

Tal vez queira antes fatias de paõ com manteiga?

I shall take a slice of bread and butter.

Aceitarei uma fatia de paõ com manteiga.

Pass the plate this way.

Passe para cá o prato.

Ring the bell, if you please.

Toque a campainha.

Will you kindly ring the bell?

Tenha a bondade de tocar a campainha?

We want some more water.

E nos mister mais agua.

Bring it as quickly as possible.

Traze-as o mais de pressa possivel.

Take the plate with you.

Leva ao mesmo tempo este prato.

Is your tea sweet enough?

O seu chá tem o assucar suficiente?

Have I put sugar enough in
your tea?

It is excellent.

I do not like it quite so sweet.

Your tea is very good.

Where do you buy it?

I buy it at . . .

Have you already done?

You will take another cup.

I shall pour you out half a
cup.

You will not refuse me.

I have already drunk three
cups, and I never drink
more.

*Naõ sei se deitei bastante as-
sucar no seu chá?*

Está muy bem temperado.

Naõ gosto delle muito doce.

O seu chá é muito bom.

Onde o compra?

Compro-o em casa de . . .

Vm. naõ quer mais chá?

*Vm. ha de tomar mais uma
chicara.*

*Vou dar-lhe uma meia chi-
cara.*

Espero qui naõ a ha de engeitar.

*Já tomei tres chicaras e nunca
tomo mais.*

SECOND COURSE.

V e r b s.

The Auxiliary Verbs.

1.

Ter and **Haver**, to have.

Infinitive Mood.

<i>Present.</i>	<i>ter</i>	or <i>haver</i> ,	to have.
<i>Past.</i>	<i>ter tido</i>	- <i>ter havido</i> ,	to have had.
<i>Gerund.</i>	<i>tendo</i>	- <i>havendo</i> ,	having.
<i>Participles.</i>	<i>tido, tida</i>	- <i>havido, havida</i> ,	had.

Indicative Mood.

Present.

<i>eu tenho</i>	or <i>hei</i> ,	I have
<i>tu tens</i>	- <i>has</i> ,	thou hast
<i>elle or ella tem</i>	- <i>ha</i> ,	he or she has
<i>nós temos</i>	- <i>havemos or hemos</i> ,	we have
<i>vós tendes</i>	- <i>haveis</i> ,	you have
<i>elles or ellas tem</i>	- <i>hão</i> ,	they have.

Imperfect.

<i>tinha</i>	or <i>havia</i> ,	I had
<i>tinhas</i>	- <i>havias</i> ,	thou hadst
<i>tinha</i>	- <i>havia</i> ,	he had
<i>tinhamos</i>	- <i>havíamos</i> ,	we had
<i>tinheis</i>	- <i>havieis</i> ,	you had
<i>tinhão</i>	- <i>havião</i> ,	they had.

Past definite.

<i>tive</i>	or <i>houve,</i>	I have had
<i>tiveste</i>	- <i>houveste,</i>	thou hast had
<i>teve</i>	- <i>houve,</i>	he has had
<i>tivemos</i>	- <i>houvemos,</i>	we have had
<i>tivestes</i>	- <i>houvestes,</i>	you have had
<i>tiverão</i>	- <i>houverão,</i>	they have had.

Past indefinite.

<i>tenho tido</i>	or <i>tenho havido,</i>	I have had.
<i>tens tido</i>	- <i>tens havido,</i>	
<i>tem tido</i>	- <i>tem havido,</i>	
<i>temos tido</i>	- <i>temos havido,</i>	
<i>tendes tido</i>	- <i>tendes havido,</i>	
<i>tem tido</i>	- <i>tem havido,</i>	

Past anterior.

<i>tivera</i>	or <i>houvera,</i>	I had had
<i>tiveras</i>	- <i>houveras,</i>	thou hadst had
<i>tivera</i>	- <i>houvera,</i>	he had had
<i>tiveramos</i>	- <i>houveramos,</i>	we had had
<i>tivereis</i>	- <i>houvereis,</i>	you had had
<i>tiverão</i>	- <i>houverão,</i>	they had had.

Pluperfect.

<i>tinha tido</i>	or <i>tinha havido,</i>	I had had
<i>tinhas tido</i>	- <i>tinhas havido,</i>	thou hadst had
<i>tinha tido</i>	- <i>tinha havido,</i>	he had had
<i>tinhamos tido</i>	- <i>tinhamos havido,</i>	we had had
<i>tinheis tido</i>	- <i>tinheis havido,</i>	you had had
<i>tinhão tido</i>	- <i>tinhão havido,</i>	they had had.

Future.

<i>terei</i>	or <i>haverei,</i>	I shall have
<i>terás</i>	- <i>haverás,</i>	thou shalt have
<i>terá</i>	- <i>haverá,</i>	he shall have
<i>teremos</i>	- <i>haveremos,</i>	we shall have
<i>tereis</i>	- <i>havereis,</i>	you shall have
<i>terão</i>	- <i>haverão,</i>	they shall have.

Compound Future anterior.

<i>hei de ter</i>	or <i>hei de haver,</i>	I shall (must, will) have.
<i>has de ter</i>	- <i>has de haver,</i>	
<i>ha de ter</i>	- <i>ha de haver,</i>	
<i>havemos de ter</i>	- <i>havemos de haver,</i>	
<i>haveis de ter</i>	- <i>haveis de haver,</i>	
<i>hão de ter</i>	- <i>hão de haver,</i>	

Future past.

<i>terei tido</i>	or <i>terei havido,</i>	I shall have had thou shalt have had he shall have had we shall have had you shall have had they shall have had.
<i>terás tido</i>	- <i>terás havido,</i>	
<i>terá tido</i>	- <i>terá havido,</i>	
<i>teremos tido</i>	- <i>teremos havido,</i>	
<i>tereis tido</i>	- <i>tereis havido,</i>	
<i>terão tido</i>	- <i>terão havido,</i>	

Conditional.

<i>teria</i>	or <i>haveria,</i>	I should have thou shouldst have he should have we should have you should have they should have.
<i>terias</i>	- <i>haverias,</i>	
<i>teria</i>	- <i>haveria,</i>	
<i>teriamos</i>	- <i>haveríamos,</i>	
<i>terieis</i>	- <i>haverieis,</i>	
<i>terião</i>	- <i>haverião,</i>	

Conditional past.

<i>teria tido</i>	or <i>teria havido,</i>	I should have had.
<i>terias tido</i>	- <i>terias havido,</i>	
<i>teria tido</i>	- <i>teria havido,</i>	
<i>teriamos tido,</i>	- <i>teriamos havido,</i>	
<i>terieis tido</i>	- <i>terieis havido,</i>	
<i>terião tido</i>	- <i>terião havido,</i>	

*Subjunctive Mood.**Present.*

<i>que tenha</i>	or <i>haja,</i>	that I may have that thou mayest have that he may have that we may have that you may have that they may have.
<i>tenhas</i>	- <i>hajas,</i>	
<i>tenha</i>	- <i>haja,</i>	
<i>tenhamos</i>	- <i>hajamos,</i>	
<i>tenhais</i>	- <i>hajais,</i>	
<i>tenhão</i>	- <i>hajão,</i>	

Imperfect.

<i>que tivéra</i>	or <i>houvéra</i> ,	that I might have
<i>tivéras</i>	- <i>houvéras</i> ,	that thou mightst have
<i>tivéra</i>	- <i>houvéra</i> ,	that he might have
<i>tivéramos</i>	- <i>houvéramos</i> ,	that we might have
<i>tivéreis</i>	- <i>houvéreis</i> ,	that you might have
<i>tivérão</i>	- <i>houvérão</i> ,	that they might have.

Past definite.

<i>que tivesse</i>	or <i>houvesse</i> ,	that I may have had
<i>tivesses</i>	- <i>houvesses</i> ,	that thou mayest have had
<i>tivesse</i>	- <i>houvesse</i> ,	that he may have had
<i>tivessemos</i>	- <i>houvessemos</i> ,	that we may have had
<i>tivesseiis</i>	- <i>houvesseis</i> ,	that you may have had
<i>tivessem</i>	- <i>houvessem</i> ,	that they may have had.

Past indefinite.

<i>que tenha tido</i>	or <i>tenha havido</i> ,	that I may have had
<i>tenhas tido</i>	- <i>tenhas havido</i> ,	that thou mayest have had
<i>tenha tido</i>	- <i>tenha havido</i> ,	that he may have had
<i>tenhamos tido</i>	- <i>tenhamos havido</i> ,	that we may have had
<i>tenhais tido</i>	- <i>tenhais havido</i> ,	that you may have had
<i>tenhão tido</i>	- <i>tenhão havido</i> ,	that they may have had.

Pluperfect.

<i>que tivesse tido</i>	or <i>tivesse havido</i> ,	that I might have had
<i>tivesses tido</i>	- <i>tivesses havido</i> ,	that thou mightst have had
<i>tivesse tido</i>	- <i>tivesse havido</i> ,	that he might have had
<i>tivessemos tido</i>	- <i>tivessemos havido</i> ,	that we might have had
<i>tivesseiis tido</i>	- <i>tivesseiis havido</i> ,	that you might have had
<i>tivessem tido</i>	- <i>tivessem havido</i> ,	that they might have had.

Simple Future.

<i>quando eu tiver</i>	or <i>eu houver</i> ,	when I shall have
<i>tu tiveres</i>	- <i>tu houveres</i> ,	when thou shalt have
<i>elle tiver</i>	- <i>elle houver</i> ,	when he shall have
<i>nostivermos</i>	- <i>nos houvermos</i> ,	when we shall have
<i>vos tiverdes</i>	- <i>vos houverdes</i> ,	when you shall have
<i>elles tiverem</i>	- <i>elles houverem</i> ,	when they shall have.

Compound Future.

<i>que haja de ter</i>	or <i>haja de haver</i> , that I shall have
<i>hajas de ter</i>	- <i>hajas de haver</i> , that thou shalt have
<i>haja de ter</i>	- <i>haja de haver</i> , that he shall have
<i>hajamos de ter</i>	- <i>hajamos de haver</i> , that we shall have
<i>hajais de ter</i>	- <i>hajais de haver</i> , that you shall have
<i>hajão de ter</i>	- <i>hajão de haver</i> , that they shall have.

Future past.

<i>(os) opumb</i>	<i>eu tiver tido</i>	or <i>tiver havido</i> , when I shall have had
	<i>tu tiveres tido</i>	- <i>tiveres havido</i> , when thou shalt have had
	<i>elle tiver tido</i>	- <i>tiver havido</i> , when he shall have had
	<i>nos tivermostido</i>	- <i>tivermos havido</i> , when we shall have had
	<i>vos tiverdes tido</i>	- <i>tiverdes havido</i> , when you shall have had
	<i>elles tiverem tido</i>	- <i>tiverem havido</i> , when they shall have had.

Imperative.

First Person: wanting.

<i>tem tu</i>	or <i>hajas tu</i> ,	have thou
<i>tenha elle</i>	- <i>haja elle (ella)</i> ,	let him (her) have
<i>tenhamos nós</i>	- <i>hajamos nós</i> ,	let us have
<i>tende vós</i>	- <i>havei vós</i> ,	have ye
<i>tenhão elles</i>	- <i>hajão elles (ellas)</i> ,	let them have.

O b s. All Verbs composed of *ter*, are conjugated like it, as: *conter*, *deter*, *manter*, *obter*, *reter* etc.

2.

Examples.

Tenho pão¹. Tens carne². Elle tem vinho³. Tinhamos ameixas⁴. Eu tive morangos⁵. Elle teve uma laranja⁶. Tivemos framboezas⁷. Elles tiverão figos⁸. Hei de ter groselhas⁹. Meu irmão¹⁰ ha de ter nozes¹¹. Minhas irmãas¹² hão de ter nespertas¹³. Eu teria vacca¹⁴. Meu amigo¹⁵ teria vitella¹⁶. Tereis assado¹⁷. Elles terião presnnto¹⁸. Tenha elle

1 bread. 2 meat. 3 wine. 4 plum. 5 strawberry. 6 orange.

7 raspberry. 8 fig. 9 gooseberry. 10 brother. 11 nut. 12 sister.

13 medlar. 14 beef. 15 friend. 16 veal. 17 the roastmeat.

18 ham.

pastel¹⁹. Tenhão elles ovos²⁰. Tenhamos bolo²¹. Tende vós salada²². Que eu tivesse pimenta²³. Que tu tivesses vinagre²⁴. Que elle tivesse azeite²⁵. Que nós tivessemos mostarda²⁶. Que vós tivesseis assucar²⁷. Que elles tivessem especiarias²⁸.

19 pie. 20 egg. 21 cake. 22 salad. 23 pepper. 24 vinegar.
25 oil. 26 mustard. 27 sugar. 28 spice.

3.

Exercises.

I have beer¹. Thou hast fruit². He has apples³. We have a pear⁴. You have peaches⁵. They have cherries⁶. I had grapes⁷. Thou hadst almonds⁸. He had mulberries⁹. We had an apricot¹⁰. You had cheese¹¹. They had milk¹². I shall have haselnuts¹³. My brother will have butter¹⁴. We shall have chesnuts¹⁵. You will have a lemon¹⁶. Our gardener¹⁷ will have celery¹⁸. I would have cake. Thou wouldest have salad. He would have onions¹⁹. Our game keeper²⁰ would have venison²¹. We would have sour cherries²². You would have raisins²³. Our cooks²⁴ would have olives²⁵. That our friends²⁶ have a rosetree²⁷. That we have a myrtle²⁸. That you have an apricot-tree²⁹. That our sisters have a bouquet³⁰. That I had cream³¹. That thou hadst salt³². That he had coffee³³. That we had tea³⁴. That she had chocolate³⁵. Have courage³⁶. He may have a book³⁷. Let us have patience³⁸. Have a watermelon³⁹. Let them have a melon⁴⁰.

1 cerveja. 2 fruta. 3 maçãa. 4 pera. 5 pecego. 6 cereja. 7 uva. 8 amendoa. 9 amora. 10 albricoque (damasco). 11 queijo. 12 leite. 13 avelãa. 14 manteiga. 15 castanha. 16 limão. 17 jardineiro. 18 aipo. 19 cebola. 20 caçador. 21 caça. 22 ginjas. 23 passas, passas de uva. 24 cozinheira. 25 azeitona. 26 amiga. 27 roseira. 28 murta. 29 damasqueiro. 30 rama-lhete. 31 nata. 32 sal. 33 café. 34 chá. 35 chocolate. 36 coragem, animo. 37 livro. 38 paciencia. 39 melancia, balancia. 40 melão.

4.

Examples.

Tenho por ventura¹ uma faca²? Tens tu um garfo³? Tendes vós guardanapos⁴? Tem elles uma toalha⁵? Tinha

1 by accident. 2 knife. 3 fork. 4 table napkin. 5 towel.

eu um prato⁶? Tem ella um copo⁷? Temos nós copos? Tendes vós ouro⁸? Tem elles prata⁹? Tinha eu uma colher¹⁰? Tinhamos nós uma garrafa¹¹? Tinhão elles ferro¹²? Tive eu aço¹³? Tivestes vós chumbo¹⁴? Terei eu papel¹⁵? Terás tu pennas¹⁶? Vosso amigo terá o seu canivete¹⁷? Teremos nós livros? Tereis vós tinta¹⁸? Suas irmãas, terão uma casa¹⁹? Teria eu uma flor²⁰? Terieis vós um jardim²¹?

6 plate. 7 glass. 8 gold. 9 silver. 10 spoon. 11 decanter.
12 iron. 13 steel. 14 lead. 15 paper. 16 pens. 17 penknife.
18 ink. 19 house. 20 flower. 21 garden.

5.

Exercises.

Have I by accident a chamber¹? Hast thou a castle²? Has he a tree³? Have we money⁴? Are you (have you) thirsty⁵? Have thy friends a sword? Had I an opportunity⁶? Hadst thou a razor⁷? Had you a horse⁸? Had you permission⁹? Would I have a tankard¹⁰? Would she have a cat¹¹? Would we have a goat¹²? Would you have a cow¹³? Would they have an ox¹⁴? Would I have had a mule¹⁵? Wouldst thou have had a dog¹⁶?

1 quarto. 2 castello. 3 arvore. 4 dinheiro. 5 sede. 6 occasião.
7 navalha. 8 cavalo. 9 licença. 10 cantaro. 11 gato (gata).
12 cabra. 13 vacca. 14 boi. 15 burro. 16 cão.

6.

*Conjugation of the Verbs „ser“ and „estar“, to be.**Infinitive Mood.*

<i>Present.</i>	<i>ser</i>	<i>or estar,</i>	<i>to be.</i>
<i>Past.</i>	<i>ter sido</i>	<i>- ter estado,</i>	<i>to have been.</i>
<i>Gerund.</i>	<i>sendo</i>	<i>- estando,</i>	<i>being.</i>
<i>Participles.</i>	<i>sido, sida</i>	<i>- estado, estada,</i>	<i>been.</i>

*Indicative Mood.**Present.*

<i>eu sou</i>	<i>or estou,</i>	<i>I am .</i>
<i>tu es</i>	<i>- estás,</i>	<i>thou art</i>
<i>elle (ella) he</i>	<i>- está,</i>	<i>he (she) is</i>

<i>nós somos</i>	or	<i>estamos,</i>	we are
<i>vós sois</i>	-	<i>estais,</i>	you are
<i>elles (ellas) são</i>	-	<i>estão,</i>	they are.

Imperfect.

<i>era</i>	or	<i>estava,</i>	I was
<i>eras</i>	-	<i>estavas,</i>	thou wast
<i>era</i>	-	<i>estava,</i>	he was
<i>eramos</i>	-	<i>estavamos,</i>	we were
<i>ereis</i>	-	<i>estaveis,</i>	you were
<i>erão</i>	-	<i>estavão,</i>	they were.

Past definite.

<i>fui</i>	or	<i>estive,</i>	I have been
<i>foste</i>	-	<i>estiveste,</i>	thou hast been
<i>foi</i>	-	<i>esteve,</i>	he has been
<i>fomos</i>	-	<i>estivemos,</i>	we have been
<i>fostes</i>	-	<i>estivestes,</i>	you have been
<i>forão</i>	-	<i>estiverão,</i>	they have been.

Past indefinite.

<i>tenho sido</i>	or	<i>tenho estado,</i>	I have been
<i>tens sido</i>	-	<i>tens estado,</i>	thou hast been
<i>tem sido</i>	-	<i>tem estado,</i>	he has been
<i>temos sido</i>	-	<i>temos estado,</i>	we have been
<i>tendes sido</i>	-	<i>tendes estado,</i>	you have been
<i>tem sido</i>	-	<i>tem estado,</i>	they have been.

Past anterior.

<i>fora</i>	or	<i>estivera,</i>	I had been
<i>foras</i>	-	<i>estiveras,</i>	thou hadst been
<i>fora</i>	-	<i>estivera,</i>	he had been
<i>foramos</i>	-	<i>estiveramos,</i>	we had been
<i>foreis</i>	-	<i>estivereis,</i>	you had been
<i>forão</i>	-	<i>estiverão,</i>	they had been.

Pluperfect.

<i>tinha sido</i>	or	<i>tinha estado,</i>	I had been
<i>tinhas sido</i>	-	<i>tinhas estado,</i>	thou hadst been
<i>tinha sido</i>	-	<i>tinha estado,</i>	he had been
<i>tinhamos sido</i>	-	<i>tinhamos estado,</i>	we had been
<i>tinheis sido</i>	-	<i>tinheis estado,</i>	you had been
<i>tinhão sido</i>	-	<i>tinhão estado,</i>	they had been.

Future.

<i>serei</i>	or <i>estarei,</i>	I shall be
<i>serás</i>	- <i>estarás,</i>	thou shalt be
<i>será</i>	- <i>estará,</i>	he shall be
<i>seremos</i>	- <i>estaremos,</i>	we shall be
<i>sereis</i>	- <i>estareis,</i>	you shall be
<i>serão</i>	- <i>estarão,</i>	they shall be.

Future anterior.

<i>hei de ser</i>	or <i>hei de estar,</i>	I shall be
<i>has de ser</i>	- <i>has de estar,</i>	thou shalt be
<i>ha de ser</i>	- <i>ha de estar,</i>	he shall be
<i>havemos de ser</i>	- <i>havemos de estar,</i>	we shall be
<i>haveis de ser</i>	- <i>haveis de estar,</i>	you shall be
<i>hão de ser</i>	- <i>hão de estar,</i>	they shall be.

Future past.

<i>terei sido</i>	or <i>terei estado,</i>	I shall have been
<i>terás sido</i>	- <i>terás estado,</i>	thou shalt have been
<i>terá sido</i>	- <i>terá estado,</i>	he shall have been
<i>teremos sido</i>	- <i>teremos estado,</i>	we shall have been
<i>tereis sido</i>	- <i>tereis estado,</i>	you shall have been
<i>terão sido</i>	- <i>terão estado,</i>	they shall have been.

Conditional.

<i>seria</i>	or <i>estaria,</i>	I should be
<i>serias</i>	- <i>estarias,</i>	thou shouldst be
<i>seria</i>	- <i>estaria,</i>	he should be
<i>seríamos</i>	- <i>estariámos,</i>	we should be
<i>serieis</i>	- <i>estarieis,</i>	you should be
<i>serião</i>	- <i>estarião,</i>	they should be.

Conditional past.

<i>teria sido</i>	or <i>teria estado,</i>	I should have been
<i>terias sido</i>	- <i>terias estado,</i>	thou shouldst have been
<i>teria sido</i>	- <i>teria estado,</i>	he should have been
<i>teríamos sido</i>	- <i>teríamos estado,</i>	we should have been
<i>terieis sido</i>	- <i>terieis estado,</i>	you should have been
<i>terião sido</i>	- <i>terião estado,</i>	they should have been.

Subjunctive Mood.

Present.

<i>que seja</i>	or <i>estaja,</i>	that I may be
<i>sejas</i>	- <i>estejas,</i>	that thou mayest be
<i>seja</i>	- <i>esteja,</i>	that he may be
<i>sejamos</i>	- <i>estejamos,</i>	that we may be
<i>sejais</i>	- <i>estejais,</i>	that you may be
<i>sejão</i>	- <i>estejão,</i>	that they may be.

Imperfect.

<i>que fora</i>	or <i>estivera,</i>	that I might be
<i>foras</i>	- <i>estiveras,</i>	that thou mightst be
<i>fora</i>	- <i>estivera,</i>	that he might be
<i>foramos</i>	- <i>estiveramos,</i>	that we might be
<i>foreis</i>	- <i>estivereis,</i>	that you might be
<i>forão</i>	- <i>estiverão,</i>	that they might be.

Past definite.

<i>que fosse</i>	or <i>estivesse,</i>	that I may have been
<i>fosses</i>	- <i>estivesses,</i>	that thou mayest have been
<i>fosse</i>	- <i>estivesse,</i>	that he may have been
<i>fossemos</i>	- <i>estivessemos,</i>	that we may have been
<i>fosseis</i>	- <i>estivesseis,</i>	that you may have been
<i>fossem</i>	- <i>estivessem,</i>	that they may have been.

Past indefinite.

<i>que tenha sido</i>	or <i>tenha estado,</i>	that I may have been
<i>tenhas sido</i>	- <i>tenhas estado,</i>	that thou mayest have been
<i>tenha sido</i>	- <i>tenha estado,</i>	that he may have been
<i>tenhamos sido</i>	- <i>tenhamos estado,</i>	that we may have been
<i>tenhais sido</i>	- <i>tenhais estado,</i>	that you may have been
<i>tenhão sido</i>	- <i>tenhão estado,</i>	that they may have been.

Pluperfect.

<i>que tivesse sido</i>	or <i>tivesse estado,</i>	that I might have been
<i>tivesses sido</i>	- <i>tivesses estado,</i>	that thou mightst have been
<i>tivesse sido</i>	- <i>tivesse estado,</i>	that he might have been
<i>tivessemos sido</i>	- <i>tivessemos estado,</i>	that we might have been
<i>tivesseis sido</i>	- <i>tivesseis estado,</i>	that you might have been
<i>tivessem sido</i>	- <i>tivessem estado,</i>	that they might have been.

Simple Future.

<i>que for</i>	or <i>estiver,</i>	that I shall be
<i>fores</i>	- <i>estiveres,</i>	that thou shalt be
<i>for</i>	- <i>estiver,</i>	that he shall be
<i>formos</i>	- <i>estivermos,</i>	that we shall be
<i>fordes</i>	- <i>estiverdes,</i>	that you shall be
<i>forem</i>	- <i>estiverem,</i>	that they shall be.

Compound Future.

<i>que haja de ser</i>	or <i>haja de estar,</i>	}
<i>hajas de ser</i>	- <i>hajas de estar,</i>	
<i>haja de ser</i>	- <i>haja de estar,</i>	
<i>hajamos de ser</i>	- <i>hajamos de estar,</i>	
<i>hajaís de ser</i>	- <i>hajaís de estar,</i>	
<i>hajão de ser</i>	- <i>hajão de estar,</i>	

Future past.

<i>tiver sido</i>	or <i>tiver estado,</i>	when I shall have been
<i>tiveres sido</i>	- <i>tiveres estado,</i>	when thou shalt have been
<i>tiver sido</i>	- <i>tiver estado,</i>	when he shall have been
<i>tivermos sido</i>	- <i>tivermos estado,</i>	when we shall have been
<i>tiverdes sido</i>	- <i>tiverdes estado,</i>	when you shall have been
<i>tiverem sido</i>	- <i>tiverem estado,</i>	when they shall have been.

Imperative.

<i>sê tu</i>	or <i>está tu,</i>	be thou
<i>seja elle</i>	- <i>estejar elle,</i>	let him be
<i>sejamos nós</i>	- <i>estejamos nós,</i>	let us be
<i>sede vós</i>	- <i>estai vós,</i>	be ye
<i>sejão elles</i>	- <i>estejão elles,</i>	let them be.

7.

The Regular Verbs.

Active Verbs.

F I R S T C O N J U G A T I O N .**Amar, to love.**

Infinitive Mood.

Present. *amar*, to love.*Perfect.* *ter amado*, to have loved.*Gerund.* *amando*, loving.*Participles.* *amado, amada*, loved.

Indicative Mood.

Present.

<i>amo</i> , I love	<i>amamos</i> , we love
<i>amas</i> , thou lovest	<i>amais</i> , you love
<i>ama</i> , he loves	<i>amão</i> , they love.

Imperfect.

<i>amava</i> , I loved	<i>amávamos</i> , we loved
<i>amavas</i> , thou lovedst	<i>amaveis</i> , you loved
<i>amava</i> , he loved	<i>amavão</i> , they loved.

Past definite.

<i>amei</i> , I have loved	<i>amámos</i> , we have loved
<i>amaste</i> , thou hast loved	<i>amastes</i> , you have loved
<i>amou</i> , he has loved	<i>amárão</i> , they have loved.

Past indefinite.

<i>tenho amado</i> , I have loved	<i>temos amado</i> , we have loved
<i>tens amado</i> , thou hast loved	<i>tendes amado</i> , you have loved
<i>tem amado</i> , he has loved	<i>tem amado</i> , they have loved.

Past anterior.

<i>amára</i> , I had loved	<i>amáramos</i> , we had loved
<i>amáras</i> , thou hadst loved	<i>amáreis</i> , you had loved
<i>amára</i> , he had loved	<i>amárão</i> , they had loved.

Pluperfect.

<i>tinha amado</i> , I had loved	<i>tínhamos amado</i> , we had loved
<i>tinhas amado</i> , thou hadst loved	<i>tinheis amado</i> , you have loved
<i>tinha amado</i> , he had loved	<i>tinhão amado</i> , they have loved.

Future.

<i>amarei</i> , I shall love	<i>amaremos</i> , we shall love
<i>amarás</i> , thou shalt love	<i>amareis</i> , you shall love
<i>amará</i> , he shall love	<i>amarão</i> , they shall love.

Future anterior.

<i>hei de amar</i> , I shall love	<i>havemos de amar</i> , we shall love
<i>has de amar</i> , thou shalt love	<i>haveis de amar</i> , you shall love
<i>ha de amar</i> , he shall love	<i>hão de amar</i> , they shall love.

Future past.

<i>terei amado</i> , I shall have loved	<i>teremos amado</i> , we shall have loved
<i>terás amado</i> , thou shalt have loved	<i>tereis amado</i> , you shall have loved
<i>terá amado</i> , he shall have loved	<i>terão amado</i> , they shall have loved.

Conditional.

<i>amaria</i> , I should love	<i>amariamos</i> , we should love
<i>amarias</i> , thou shouldst love	<i>amarieis</i> , you should love
<i>amaria</i> , he should love	<i>amarião</i> , they should love.

Conditional past.

<i>teria amado</i> , I should have loved	<i>teríamos amado</i> , we should have loved
<i>terias amado</i> , thou shouldst have loved	<i>terieis amado</i> , you should have loved
<i>teria amado</i> , he should have loved	<i>terião amado</i> , they should have loved.

*Subjunctive Mood.**Present.*

<i>que ame</i> , that I may love	<i>que amemos</i> , that we may love
<i>ames</i> , that thou mayest love	<i>ameis</i> , that you may love
<i>ame</i> , that he may love	<i>amem</i> , that they may love.

Imperfect.

que amára, that I might love
amáras, that thou mightst
 love
amára, that he might love

que amáramos, that we might
 love
amáreis, that you might
 love
amárão, that they might
 love.

Past definite.

que amasse, that I may have
 loved
amasses, that thou mayest
 have loved
amasse, that he may have
 loved

que amassemos, that we may
 have loved
amasseis, that you may have
 loved
amassem, that they may
 have loved.

Past indefinite.

que tenha amado, that I may
 have loved
tenhas amado, that thou
 mayest have loved
tenha amado, that he may
 have loved

que tenhamos amado, that we
 may have loved
tenhais amado, that you
 may have loved
tenhão amado, that they
 may have loved.

Pluperfect.

que tivesse amado, that I might
 have loved
tivesses amado, that thou
 mightst have loved
tivesse amado, that he might
 have loved

que tivessemos amado, that we
 might have loved
tivesseis amado, that you
 might have loved
tivessem amado, that they
 might have loved.

Future.

que amar, when I shall love
amares, when thou shalt
 love
amar, when he shall love

que amarmos, when we shall
 love
amardes, when you shall
 love
amarem, when they shall
 love.

Compound Future.

<i>que haja de amar</i> , that I shall love	<i>que hajamos de amar</i> , that we shall love
<i>hajas de amar</i> , that thou shalt love	<i>hajais de amar</i> , that you shall love
<i>haja de amar</i> , that he shall love	<i>hajão de amar</i> , that they shall love.

Future past.

<i>que tiver amado</i> , when I shall have loved	<i>que tivermos amado</i> , when we shall have loved
<i>tiveres amado</i> , when thou shalt have loved	<i>tiverdes amado</i> , when you shall have loved
<i>tiver amado</i> , when he shall have loved	<i>tiverem amado</i> , when they shall have loved.

Imperative.

<i>ama tu</i> , love thou	<i>amemos nós</i> , let us love
<i>ame elle</i> , let him love	<i>amai vós</i> , love ye <i>amem elles</i> , let them love.

8.

SECOND CONJUGATION.

Receber, to receive.

Infinitive Mood.

<i>Present.</i>	<i>receber</i> , to receive.
<i>Past.</i>	<i>ter recebido</i> , to have received.
<i>Gerund.</i>	<i>recebendo</i> , receiving.
<i>Participles.</i>	<i>recebido</i> , <i>-a</i> , received.

Indicative Mood.

Present.

<i>eu recebo</i> , I receive	<i>nós recebemos</i> , we receive
<i>tu recebes</i> , thou receivest	<i>vós recebeis</i> , you receive
<i>elle recebe</i> , he receives	<i>elles recebem</i> , they receive.

Imperfect.

<i>recebia</i> , I received	<i>recebíamos</i> , we received
<i>recebias</i> , thou receivedst	<i>recebieis</i> , you received
<i>recebia</i> , he received	<i>recebião</i> , they received.

Past definite.

<i>recebi</i> , I have received	<i>recebemos</i> , we have received
<i>recebeste</i> , thou hast received	<i>recebestes</i> , you have received
<i>recebeo</i> , he has received	<i>recepção</i> , they have received.

Past indefinite.

<i>tenho recebido</i> , I have received	<i>temos recebido</i> , we have received
<i>tens recebido</i> , thou hast received	<i>tendes recebido</i> , you have rec.
<i>tem recebido</i> , he has received	<i>tem recebido</i> , they have received.

Past anterior.

<i>recebera</i> , I had received	<i>recepção</i> , we had received
<i>receberas</i> , thou hadst received	<i>recebereis</i> , you had received
<i>recebera</i> , he had received	<i>recepção</i> , they had received.

Pluperfect.

<i>tinha recebido</i> , I had received	<i>tinhamos recebido</i> , we had rec.
<i>tinhas recebido</i> , thou hadst rec.	<i>tinheis recebido</i> , you had rec.
<i>tinha recebido</i> , he had received	<i>tinhamo</i> <i>recepção</i> , they had rec.

Future.

<i>receberei</i> , I shall receive	<i>recepção</i> , we shall receive
<i>recepereás</i> , thou shalt receive	<i>recepereis</i> , you shall receive
<i>recepereá</i> , he shall receive	<i>recepção</i> , they shall receive.

Future anterior.

<i>hei de receber</i> , I shall receive	<i>havemos de receber</i> , we shall rec.
<i>has de receber</i> , thou shalt rec.	<i>haveis de receber</i> , you shall rec.
<i>ha de receber</i> , he shall rec.	<i>hão de receber</i> , they shall rec.

Future past.

<i>terei recebido</i> , I shall have received	<i>teremos recebido</i> , we shall have received
<i>terás recebido</i> , thou shalt have received	<i>tereis recebido</i> , you shall have received
<i>terá recebido</i> , he shall have received	<i>terão recebido</i> , they shall have received.

Conditional.

<i>recepereia</i> , I should receive	<i>recepereíamos</i> , we should receive
<i>recepereias</i> , thou shouldst receive	<i>recepereíeis</i> , you should receive
<i>recepereia</i> , he should receive	<i>recepereíão</i> , they should receive.

Conditional past.

<i>teria recebido</i> , I should have received	<i>teríamos recebido</i> , we should have received
<i>terias recebido</i> , thou shouldst have received	<i>terieis recebido</i> , you should have received
<i>teria recebido</i> , he should have received	<i>terião recebido</i> , they should have received.

Subjunctive Mood.

Present.

<i>que receba</i> , that I may receive	<i>que recebamos</i> , that we may receive
<i>recebas</i> , that thou mayest receive	<i>recebais</i> , that you may receive
<i>receba</i> , that he may receive	<i>recebão</i> , that they may receive.

Imperfect.

<i>que recebéra</i> , that I might receive	<i>que recebéremos</i> , that we might receive
<i>receberás</i> , that thou mightst receive	<i>recebéreis</i> , that you might receive
<i>recebéra</i> , that he might receive	<i>recebérão</i> , that they might receive.

Past definite.

<i>que recebesse</i> , that I may have received	<i>que recebessemos</i> , that we may have received
<i>recebesses</i> , that thou mayest have received	<i>recebesseis</i> , that you may have received
<i>recebesse</i> , that he may have received	<i>recebessem</i> , that they may have received.

Past indefinite.

<i>que tenha recebido</i> , that I may have received	<i>que tenhamos recebido</i> , that we may have received
<i>tenhas recebido</i> , that thou mayest have received	<i>tenhais recebido</i> , that you may have received
<i>tenha recebido</i> , that he may have received	<i>tenhão recebido</i> , that they may have received.

Pluperfect.

que tivesse recebido, that I might have received
tivesses recebido, that thou mightst have received
tivesse recebido, that he might have received

que tivessemos recebido, that we might have received
tivesseis recebido, that you might have received
tivessem recebido, that they might have received.

Future.

quando receber, when I shall receive
reberes, when thou shalt receive
reber, when he shall receive

quando recebermos, when we shall receive
reberdes, when you shall receive
reberem, when they shall receive.

Compound Future.

que haja de receber, that I shall receive
hajas de receber, that thou shalt receive
haja de receber, that he shall receive

que hajamos de receber, that we shall receive
hajais de receber, that you shall receive
hajão de receber, that they shall receive.

Future past.

quando tiver recebido, when I shall have received
tiveres recebido, when thou shalt have received
tiver recebido, when he shall have received

quando tivermos recebido, when we shall have received
tiverdes recebido, when you shall have received
tiverem recebido, when they shall have received.

Imperative Mood.

recebe tu, receive thou
rebea elle, let him receive

recebamos nós, let us receive
recebei vós, receive ye
recebão, let them receive.

9.

THIRD CONJUGATION.

Partir, to divide.

Infinitive Mood.

Present. *partir*, to divide.*Past.* *ter partido*, to have divided.*Gerund.* *partindo*, dividing.*Participles.* *partido*, *partida*, divided.

Indicative Mood.

Present.

<i>parto</i> , I divide	<i>partimos</i> , we divide
<i>partes</i> , thou dividest	<i>partis</i> , you divide
<i>parte</i> , he divides	<i>partem</i> , they divide.

Imperfect.

<i>partia</i> , I divided	<i>partiamos</i> , we divided
<i>partias</i> , thou dividedst	<i>partieis</i> , you divided
<i>partia</i> , he divided	<i>partião</i> , they divided.

Past definite.

<i>parti</i> , I have divided	<i>partimos</i> , we have divided
<i>partiste</i> , thou hast divided	<i>partistes</i> , you have divided
<i>partio</i> , he has divided	<i>partirão</i> , they have divided.

Past indefinite.

<i>tenho partido</i> , I have divided	<i>temos partido</i> , we have divided
<i>tens partido</i> , thou hast divided	<i>tendes partido</i> , you have divided
<i>tem partido</i> , he has divided	<i>tem partido</i> , they have divided.

Past anterior.

<i>partira</i> , I had divided	<i>partiríamos</i> , we had divided
<i>partiras</i> , thou hadst divided	<i>partireis</i> , you had divided
<i>partira</i> , he had divided	<i>partirão</i> , they had divided.

Pluperfect.

<i>tinha partido</i> , I had divided	<i>tínhamos partido</i> , we had di-
<i>tinhas partido</i> , thou hadst di-	<i>tínheis partido</i> , you had divided
vided	<i>tinhão partido</i> , they had divided.

Future.

partirei, I shall divide
partirás, thou shalt divide
partirá, he shall divide

partiremos, we shall divide
partireis, you shall divide
partirão, they shall divide.

Future anterior.

hei de partir, I shall divide
has de partir, thou shalt divide
ha de partir, he shall divide

havemos de partir, we shall divide
haveis de partir, you shall divide
hão de partir, they shall divide.

Future past.

terei partido, I shall have divided
terás partido, thou shalt have divided
terá partido, he shall have divided

teremos partido, we shall have divided
tereis partido, you shall have divided
terão partido, they shall have divided.

Conditional.

partiria, I should divide
partirias, thou shouldst divide
partiria, he should divide

partiríamos, we should divide
partiríeis, you should divide
partiríão, they should divide.

Conditional past.

teria partido, I should have divided
terias partido, thou shouldst have divided
teria partido, he should have divided

teríamos partido, we should have divided
teríeis partido, you should have divided
terião partido, they should have divided.

Subjunctive Mood.

que parta, that I may divide
partas, that thou mayest divide
parta, that he may divide

que partamos, that we may divide
partais, that you may divide
partão, that they may divide

Imperfect.

que partira, that I might divide
partiras, that thou mightst divide
partira, that he might divide

que partíramos, that we might divide
partireis, that you might divide
partirão, that they might divide.

Past definite.

que partisse, that I may have divided
partisses, that thou mayest have divided
partisse, that he may have divided

que partissemos, that we may have divided
partisseis, that you may have divided
partissem, that they may have divided.

Past indefinite.

que tenha partido, that I may have divided
tenhas partido, that thou mayest have divided
tenha partido, that he may have divided

que tenhamos partido, that we may have divided
tenhais partido, that you may have divided
tenhão partido, that they may have divided.

Pluperfect.

que tivesse partido, that I might have divided
tivesses partido, that thou mightst have divided
tivesse partido, that he might have divided

que tivessemos partido, that we might have divided
tivesseis partido, that you might have divided
tivessem partido, that they might have divided.

Future.

quando partir, when I shall divide
partires, when thou shalt divide
partir, when he shall divide

quando partirmos, when we shall divide
partirdes, when you shall divide
partirem, when they shall divide.

Compound Future.

<i>que haja de partir,</i> that I shall divide	<i>que hajamos de partir,</i> that we shall divide
<i>hajas de partir,</i> that thou shalt divide	<i>hajais de partir,</i> that you shall divide
<i>haja de partir,</i> that he shall divide	<i>hajão de partir,</i> that they shall divide.

Future past.

<i>quando tiver partido,</i> when I shall have divided
<i>tiveres partido,</i> when thou shalt have divided
<i>tiver partido,</i> when he shall have divided
<i>tivermos partido,</i> when we shall have divided
<i>tiverdes partido,</i> when you shall have divided
<i>tiverem partido,</i> when they shall have divided.

Imperative Mood.

<i>parte tu,</i> divide thou	<i>partamos nós,</i> let us divide
<i>parta elle,</i> let him divide	<i>parti vós,</i> divide ye <i>partão elles,</i> let them divide.

10.

The Passive Verbs.

The Passive Verb is conjugated in all its tenses by the Auxiliary Verb „ser“ to be, to become, to which is added the Participle of the Passive Verb, as:

<i>sou amado</i>	— I am loved
<i>tu es amado</i>	— thou art loved
<i>serei amado</i>	— I shall be loved
<i>eu seria amado</i>	— I should be loved.

11.

The Neuter Verbs

are conjugated with the Auxiliary Verb „ter“ to have, as:

- tenho dormido* — I have slept
tenho cahido — I have fallen
eu tenho chegado — I have arrived.

They are otherwise conjugated like the Active Verbs:
amar, receber, partir.

12.

The Reflective Verbs

are conjugated with „ter“ and the Pronouns *me, me — te, thee*
— se, it — nos, we — vos, you.

Lembrar-se, to remember.

Infinitive Mood.

Present. *lemburar-se*, to remember.

Past. *ter-se lembrado*, to have remembered.

Gerund. *lembrando-se*, remembering.

Participle. *lembrado, lembrada*, remembered.

Indicative Mood.

Present.

<i>eu me lembro,</i> I remember	<i>nós nos lembramos,</i> we re-
<i>tu te lembras,</i> thou rememberst	<i>member</i>
<i>elle se rembra,</i> he remembers	<i>vós vos lembrais,</i> you remember
	<i>elles se lembrão,</i> they remember.

Imperfect.

<i>eu me lembrava,</i> I remembered	<i>nós nos lembravamos,</i> we re-
* <i>tu te lembravas,</i> thou remem-	<i>beredst</i>
	<i>vós vos lembraveis,</i> you remem-
<i>elle se lembrava,</i> he remem-	<i>bered</i>
	<i>elles se lembravão,</i> they remem-
	<i>bered.</i>

Past definite.

<i>eu me lembrei,</i> I have remem-	<i>nós nos lembrámos,</i> we have
bered	<i>remembered</i>
<i>tu te lembraste,</i> thou hast re-	<i>vós vos lembrastes,</i> you have
membered	<i>remembered</i>
<i>elle se lembrou,</i> he has remem-	<i>elles se lembrárão,</i> they have
bered	<i>remembered.</i>

Past indefinite.

<i>eu me tenho lembrado,</i> I have remembered	<i>nós nos temos lembrado,</i> we have remembered
<i>tu te tens lembrado,</i> thou hast remembered	<i>vós vos tendes lembrado,</i> you have remembered
<i>elle se tem lembrado,</i> he has remembered	<i>elles se tem lembrado,</i> they have remembered.

Past anterior.

<i>eu me lembrára,</i> I had remembered	<i>nós nos lembráramos,</i> we had remembered
<i>tu te lembráras,</i> thou hadst remembered	<i>vós vos lembráreis,</i> you had remembered
<i>elle se lembrára,</i> he had remembered	<i>elles se lembrárão,</i> they had remembered.

Pluperfect.

<i>eu me tinha lembrado,</i> I had remembered	<i>nós nos tinhamos lembrado,</i> we had remembered
<i>tu te tinhas lembrado,</i> thou hadst remembered	<i>vós vos tinheis lembrado,</i> you had remembered
<i>elle se tinha lembrado,</i> he had remembered	<i>elles se tinham lembrado,</i> they had remembered.

Future.

<i>eu me lembrarei,</i> I shall remember	<i>nós nos lembraremos,</i> we shall remember
<i>tu te lembrarás,</i> thou shalt remember	<i>vós vos lembrareis,</i> you shall remember
<i>elle se lembrará,</i> he shall remember	<i>elles se lembrarão,</i> they shall remember.

Future anterior.

<i>eu me hei de lembrar,</i> I shall remember	<i>nós nos havemos de lembrar,</i> we shall remember
<i>tu te has de lembrar,</i> thou shalt remember	<i>vós vos haveis de lembrar,</i> you shall remember
<i>elle se ha de lembrar,</i> he shall remember	<i>elles se hão de lembrar,</i> they shall remember.

Future past.

<i>eu me terei lembrado,</i>	I shall have remembered	<i>nós nos teremos lembrado,</i>	we shall have remembered
<i>tu te terás lembrado,</i>	thou shalt have remembered	<i>vós vos tereis lembrado,</i>	you shall have remembered
<i>elle se terá lembrado,</i>	he shall have remembered	<i>elles se terão lembrado,</i>	they shall have remembered.

Conditional.

<i>eu me lembraria,</i>	I should remember	<i>nós nos lembrariamos,</i>	we should remember
<i>tu te lembrarias,</i>	thou shouldst remember	<i>vós vos lembrarieis,</i>	you should remember
<i>elle se lembraria,</i>	he should remember	<i>elles se lembrarião,</i>	they should remember.

Conditional past.

<i>eu me teria lembrado,</i>	I should have remembered	<i>nós nos teríamos lembrado,</i>	we should have remembered
<i>tu te terias lembrado,</i>	thou shouldst have remembered	<i>vós vos terieis lembrado,</i>	you should have remembered
<i>elle se teria lembrado,</i>	he should have remembered	<i>elles se terião lembrado,</i>	they should have remembered.

*Subjunctive Mood.**Present.*

<i>que eu me lembre,</i>	that I may remember	<i>que nós nos lembremos,</i>	that we may remember
<i>tu te lembres,</i>	that thou mayest remember	<i>vós vos lembreis,</i>	that you may remember
<i>elle se lembre,</i>	that he may remember	<i>elles se lembrem,</i>	that they may remember.

Imperfect.

<i>que eu me lembrasse,</i>	that I might remember	<i>que nós nos lembrassemos,</i>	that we might remember
<i>tu te lembrasses,</i>	that thou mightst remember	<i>vós vos lembrasseis,</i>	that you might remember
<i>elle se lembrasse,</i>	that he might remember	<i>elles se lembrassem,</i>	that they might remember.

Past indefinite.

<i>que eu me tenha lembrado</i>	}	that I may have remembered.
<i>tu te tenhas lembrado</i>		
<i>elle se tenha lembrado</i>		
<i>nós nos tenhamos lembrado</i>		
<i>vós vos tenhais lembrado</i>		
<i>elles se tenhão lembrado</i>		

Pluperfect.

<i>que eu me tivesse lembrado</i>	}	that might have remem- bered.
<i>tu te tivesses lembrado</i>		
<i>elle se tivesse lembrado</i>		
<i>nós nos tivessemos lembrado</i>		
<i>vós vos tivesseis lembrado</i>		
<i>elles se tivessem lembrado</i>		

Future.

<i>quando eu me lembrar</i>	}	when I shall remember.
<i>tu te lembrares</i>		
<i>elle se lembrar</i>		
<i>nós nos lembrarmos</i>		
<i>vós vos lembrardes</i>		
<i>elles se lembrarem</i>		

Compound Future.

<i>que eu me haja de lembrar</i>	}	that I shall remember.
<i>tu te hajas de lembrar</i>		
<i>elle se haja de lembrar</i>		
<i>nós nos hajamos de lembrar</i>		
<i>vós vos hajeis de lembrar</i>		
<i>elles se hajão de lembrar</i>		

Future past.

<i>quando eu me tiver lembrado</i>	}	when I shall have remem- bered.
<i>tu te tiveres lembrado</i>		
<i>elle se tiver lembrado</i>		
<i>nós nos tivermos lembrado</i>		
<i>vós vos tiverdes lembrado</i>		
<i>elles se tiverem lembrado</i>		

Imperative Mood.

<i>lembra-te tu,</i>	remember thou
<i>lembre-se elle,</i>	let him remember
<i>lembremos-nos nós,</i>	let us remember
<i>lembrai-vos vós,</i>	remember ye
<i>lembrem-se elles,</i>	let them remember.

Observe. In all the simple tenses of the Indicative Mood, is it unimportant whether the Pronouns *me, te, se, nos, vos* stand before or after the Verb, and one may therefore say either: *eu me lembro*, or *eu lembro-me*, *eu me lembrava* and *eu lembraava-me*, but in the compound tenses as well as in the Subjunctive and Imperative Mood they must stand before the Verb, as: *eu me tenho lembrado*, *que eu me lembre*, *que eu me lembrasse*.

13.

Irregular Verbs.

FIRST CONJUGATION.

1. Dar, to give.*)

Indicative Mood.

Present.

<i>eu dou</i> , I give	<i>Nós damos</i> , we give
<i>tu dás</i> , thou givest	<i>vós dais</i> , you give
<i>elle dá</i> , he gives	<i>elles dão</i> , they give.

Past definite.

<i>eu dei</i> , I have given	<i>nós demos</i> , we have given
<i>tu déste</i> , thou hast given	<i>vós déstes</i> , you have given
<i>elle deo</i> , he has given	<i>elles dérão</i> , they have given.

Past anterior.

<i>eu dera</i> , I had given	<i>nós deramos</i> , we had given
<i>tu deras</i> , thou hadst given	<i>vós dereis</i> , you had given
<i>elle dera</i> , he had given	<i>elles derão</i> , they had given.

*) Only the irregular tenses are given, the others are conjugated in the regular manner.

Subjunctive Mood.

Present.

<i>que eu dé,</i> that I may give	<i>que nós démos,</i> that we may
<i>tu dés,</i> that thou mayest	<i>give</i>
<i>give</i>	<i>vós deis,</i> that you may give
<i>elle dé,</i> that he may give	<i>elles dem,</i> that they may give.

Imperfect.

<i>que eu dera,</i> that I might give	<i>que nós deramos,</i> that we might
<i>tu deras,</i> that thou mightst	<i>give</i>
<i>give</i>	<i>vós dereis,</i> that you might
<i>elle dera,</i> that he might	<i>give</i>
<i>give</i>	<i>elles derão,</i> that they might
	<i>give.</i>

Past.

<i>que eu desse,</i> that I may have	<i>que nós dessemos,</i> that we may
<i>given</i>	<i>have given</i>
<i>tu desses,</i> that thou mayest	<i>vós desseis,</i> that you may
<i>have given</i>	<i>have given</i>
<i>elle desse,</i> that he may have	<i>elles dessem,</i> that they may
<i>given</i>	<i>have given.</i>

Future.

<i>quando eu der,</i> when I shall	<i>quando nós dermos,</i> when we
<i>give</i>	<i>shall give</i>
<i>tu deres,</i> when thou shalt	<i>vós derdes,</i> when you
<i>give</i>	<i>shall give</i>
<i>elle der,</i> when he shall	<i>elles derem,</i> when they
<i>give</i>	<i>shall give.</i>

2. The Verbs ending in „car“

have no other irregularity than that they change the *c* every-time into *qu*, if an *e* follows in the conjugation, as: *ficar*, to remain,

fiquei (not *ficei*), I have remained,

que eu figue (not *fice*), that I may remain;

this irregularity is only maintained for the purpose of keeping the same pronunciation for the Verb throughout, which would otherwise not be the case.

3. The Verbs ending in „gar“

change the *g*, if followed by an *e*, into *gu*, for the sake of Pronunciation.

4. The Verbs ending in „iar“

take an *e* before *i* in all persons of the Indicative Mood, as: *premiar*, to reward,

premeio, premeias, premeia, premeiamos etc.

14.

SECOND CONJUGATION.

5. Dizer, to say.

Indicative Mood.

Present.

<i>eu digo</i> , I say	<i>nós dizemos</i> , we say
<i>tu dizes</i> , thou sayest	<i>vós dizeis</i> , you say
<i>elle diz</i> , he says	<i>elles dizem</i> , they say.

Past definite.

<i>eu disse</i> , I have said	<i>nós dissemos</i> , we have said
<i>tu disseste</i> , thou hast said	<i>vós dissestes</i> , you have said
<i>elle disse</i> , he has said	<i>elles disserão</i> , they have said.

Past anterior.

<i>eu disserra</i> , I had said	<i>nós disseramos</i> , we had said
<i>tu disserras</i> , thou hadst said	<i>vós disserrais</i> , you had said
<i>elle disserra</i> , he had said	<i>elles disserão</i> , they had said.

Future.

<i>eu direi</i> , I shall say	<i>nós diremos</i> , we shall say
<i>tu dirás</i> , thou shalt say	<i>vós direis</i> , you shall say
<i>elle dirá</i> , he shall say	<i>elles dirão</i> , they shall say.

Conditional.

<i>eu diria</i> , I would say	<i>nós diríamos</i> , we would say
<i>tu dirias</i> , thou wouldst say	<i>vós dirieis</i> , you would say
<i>elle diria</i> , he would say	<i>elles dirião</i> , they would say.

Subjunctive Mood.

Present.

que eu diga, that I may say
tu digas, that thou mayest
 say
elle diga, that he may say

que nós digamos, that we may
 say
vós digais, that you may
 say
elles digão, that they may
 say.

Imperfect.

que eu dissera, that I might say
tu disseras, that thou mightst
 say
elle dissera, that he might
 say

que nós disseramos, that we might
 say
vós disserais, that you might
 say
elles disserão, that they might
 say.

Past.

que eu dissesse, that I may have
 said
tu disseses, that thou mayest
 have said
elle dissesse, that he may
 have said

que nós dissessemos, that we may
 have said
vós dissesseis, that you may
 have said
elles dissessem, that they may
 have said.

Future.

quando eu disser, when I shall
 say
tu disseres, when thou
 shalt say
elle disser, when he shall
 say

quando nós dissermos, when we
 shall say
vós disserdes, when you
 shall say
elles disserem, when they
 shall say.

Imperative Mood.

dize-tu, say thou
diga-elle, let him say

digamos-nós, let us say
dizei-vós, say ye
digão-elles, let them say.

Participle: *dito*, *dita*, said.

All Verbs composed of *dizer* are conjugated in the same manner, as: *contradizer*, *desdizer*, etc.

6. Fazer, to do, to make.

Indicative Mood.

Present.

<i>eu faço</i> , I do	<i>nós fazemos</i> , we do
<i>tu fazes</i> , thou doest	<i>vós fazéis</i> , you do
<i>elle faz</i> , he does	<i>elles fazem</i> , they do.

Past definite.

<i>eu fiz</i> , I have done	<i>nós fizemos</i> , we have done
<i>tu fizeste</i> , thou hast done	<i>vós fizestes</i> , you have done
<i>elle fez</i> , he has done	<i>elles fizerão</i> , they have done.

Pluperfect.

<i>eu fizera</i> , I had done	<i>nós fizeramos</i> , we had done
<i>tu fizeras</i> , thou hadst done	<i>vós fizereis</i> , you had done
<i>elle fizera</i> , he had done	<i>elles fizerão</i> , they had done.

Future.

<i>eu farei</i> , I shall do	<i>nós faremos</i> , we shall do
<i>tu farás</i> , thou shalt do	<i>vós fareis</i> , you shall do
<i>elle fará</i> , he shall do	<i>elles farão</i> , they shall do.

Conditional.

<i>eu faria</i> , I would do	<i>nós fariamos</i> , we would do
<i>tu farias</i> , thou wouldest do	<i>vós farięis</i> , you would do
<i>elle faria</i> , he would do	<i>elles farião</i> , they would do.

Subjunctive Mood.

Present.

<i>que eu faça</i> , that I may do	<i>que nós façamos</i> , that we may do
<i>tu faças</i> , that thou mayest do	<i>vós façais</i> , that you may do
<i>elle faça</i> , that he may do	<i>elles fação</i> , that they may do.

Imperfect.

<i>que eu fizera</i> , that I might do	<i>que nós fizeramos</i> , that we might do
<i>tu fizeras</i> , that thou mightst do	<i>vós fizerais</i> , that you might do
<i>elle fizera</i> , that he might do	<i>elles fizerão</i> , that they might do.

Perfect.

<i>que eu fizesse,</i> that I may have done	<i>que nós fizessemos,</i> that we may have done
<i>tu fizesses,</i> that thou mayest have done	<i>vós fizesseis,</i> that you may have done
<i>elle fizesse,</i> that he may have done	<i>elles fizessem,</i> that they may have done.

Future.

<i>quando eu fizer,</i> when I shall do	<i>quando nós fizermos,</i> when we shall do
<i>tu fizeres,</i> when thou shalt do.	<i>vós fizerdes,</i> when you shall do
<i>elle fizer,</i> when he shall do	<i>elles fizerem,</i> when they shall do.

Imperative Mood.

<i>faze-tu,</i> do thou	<i>façamos-nós,</i> let us do
<i>faça elle,</i> let him do	<i>fazei-vós,</i> do ye <i>fação elles,</i> let them do.

Participle: *feito, feita,* done.

7. Poder, to be able, to can.*Indicative Mood.*

<i>eu posso,</i> I can	<i>nós podemos,</i> we can
<i>tu podes,</i> thou canst	<i>vós podeis,</i> you can
<i>elle páde,</i> he can	<i>elles podem,</i> they can.

Present.

<i>eu pude,</i> I have been able	<i>nós pudemos,</i> we have been able
<i>tu pudeste,</i> thou hast been able	<i>vós pudestes,</i> you have been able
<i>elle pôde,</i> he has been able	<i>elles puderão,</i> they have been able.

Pluperfect.

<i>eu pudera,</i> I had been able	<i>nós puderamos,</i> we had been able
<i>tu puderas,</i> thou hadst been able	<i>vós pudereis,</i> you had been able
<i>elle pudera,</i> he had been able	<i>elles puderão,</i> they had been able.

Subjunctive Mood.

Present.

<i>que eu possa</i> , that I may be able	<i>que nós possamos</i> , that we may be able
<i>tu possas</i> , that thou mayest be able	<i>vós possais</i> , that you may be able
<i>elle possa</i> , that he may be able	<i>elles possão</i> , that they may be able.

Imperfect.

<i>que eu pudera</i> , that I might be able	<i>que nós puderamos</i> , that we might be able
<i>tu puderas</i> , that thou mightst be able	<i>vós pudereis</i> , that you might be able
<i>elle pudera</i> , that he might be able	<i>elles puderão</i> , that they might be able.

Perfect.

<i>que eu pudesse</i> , that I may have been able	<i>que nós pudessemos</i> , that we may have been able
<i>tu pudesses</i> , that thou mayest have been able	<i>vós pudesseis</i> , that you may have been able
<i>elle pudesse</i> , that he may have been able	<i>elles pudessem</i> , that they may have been able.

Future.

<i>quando eu puder</i> , if I could be able	<i>quando nós pudermos</i> , if we could be able
<i>tu puderdes</i> , if thou couldst be able	<i>vós puderdes</i> , if you could be able
<i>elle puder</i> , if he could be able	<i>elles puderem</i> , if they could be able.

8. Querer, to wish, to will.

Indicative Mood.

Present.

<i>eu quero</i> , I wish	<i>nós queremos</i> , we wish
<i>tu queres</i> , thou wishest	<i>vós quereis</i> , you wish
<i>elle quer</i> , he wishes	<i>elles querem</i> , they wish.

Perfect.

<i>eu quiz,</i> I have wished	<i>nós quizemos,</i> we have wished
<i>tu quizeste,</i> thou hast wished	<i>vós quizestes,</i> you have wished
<i>elle quiz,</i> he has wished	<i>elles quizerão,</i> they have wished.

Pluperfect.

<i>eu quizera,</i> I had wished	<i>nós quizeramos,</i> we had wished
<i>tu quizeras,</i> thou hadst wished	<i>vós quizereis,</i> you had wished
<i>elle quizera,</i> he had wished	<i>elles quizerão,</i> they had wished.

*Subjunctive Mood.**Present.*

<i>que eu queira,</i> that I may wish	<i>que nós queiramos,</i> that we may
<i>tu queiras,</i> that thou mayest	wish
wish	<i>vós queirais,</i> that you may
<i>elle queira,</i> that he may	wish
wish	<i>elles queirão,</i> that they may
	wish.

Imperfect.

<i>que eu quizera,</i> that I might	<i>que nós quizeramos,</i> that we
wish	might wish
<i>tu quizeras,</i> that thou mightst	<i>vós quizereis,</i> that you
wish	might wish
<i>elle quizera,</i> that he might	<i>elles quizerão,</i> that they
wish	might wish.

Perfect.

<i>que eu quizesse,</i> that I may have	<i>que nós quizessemos,</i> that we
wished	may have wished
<i>tu quizesses,</i> that thou mayest	<i>vós quizesseis,</i> that you
have wished	may have wished
<i>elle quizesse,</i> that he may	<i>elles quizessem,</i> that they
have wished	may have wished.

Future.

<i>quando eu quizer,</i> when I shall	<i>quando nós quizermos,</i> when we
wish	shall wish
<i>tu quizeres,</i> when thou	<i>vós quizerdes,</i> when you
shalt wish	shall wish
<i>elle quizer,</i> when he	<i>elles quizerem,</i> when they
shall wish	shall wish.

Imperative Mood.

queiras tu, wish thou
queira elle, let him wish

queiramos nós, let us wish
queírais vós, wish ye
queirão elles, let them wish.

9. Saber, to know.

Indicative Mood.

Present.

eu sei, I know
tu sabes, thou knowest
elle sabe, he knows

nós sabemos, we know
vós sabeis, you know
elles sabem, they know.

Perfect.

eu soube, I have known
tu soubeste, thou hast known
elle soube, he has known

nós soubemos, we have known
vós soubestes, you have known
elles souberão, they have known.

Pluperfect.

eu soubera, I had known
tu souberas, thou hadst known
elle soubera, he had known

nós souberamos, we had known
vós soubereis, you had known
elles souberão, they had known.

Subjunctive Mood.

Present.

que eu saiba, that I may know
tu saibas, that thou mayest
know
elle saiba, that he may
know

que nós saibamos, that we may
know
vós saibais, that you may
know
elles saibão, that they may
know.

Imperfect.

que eu soubera, that I might
know
tu souberas, that thou mightst
know
elle soubera, that he might
know

que nós souberamos, that we
might know
vós soubereis, that you might
know
elles souberão, that they
might know.

Future.

<i>quando eu souber,</i> when I shall know	<i>quando nós soubermos,</i> when we shall know
<i>tu souberes,</i> when thou shalt know	<i>vós souberdes,</i> when you shall know
<i>elle souber,</i> when he shall know	<i>elles souberem,</i> when they shall know.

Imperative Mood.

<i>sabe tu,</i> know thou	<i>saibamos nós,</i> let us know
<i>saiba elle,</i> let him know	<i>saibei vós,</i> know ye <i>saibão elles,</i> let them know.

10. *Tazer, to carry, to fetch.**Indicative Mood.**Present.*

<i>eu trago,</i> I carry	<i>nós trazemos,</i> we carry
<i>tu trazes,</i> thou carriest	<i>vós trazeis,</i> you carry
<i>elle traz,</i> he carries	<i>elles trazem,</i> they carry.

Perfect.

<i>eu trouxe,</i> I have carried	<i>nós trouxemos,</i> we have car-
<i>tu trouxeste,</i> thou hast car- ried	<i>ried</i>
<i>elle trouxe,</i> he has carried	<i>vós trouxestes,</i> you have car- ried

elles trouxerão, they have car-
ried.

Pluperfect.

<i>eu trouxera,</i> I had carried	<i>nós trouxeramos,</i> we had car-
<i>tu trouxeras,</i> thou hadst car- ried	<i>ried</i>
<i>elle trouxera,</i> he had carried	<i>vós trouxereis,</i> you had carried

elles trouxerão, they had car-
ried.

Future.

<i>eu trarei,</i> I shall carry	<i>nós traremos,</i> we shall carry
<i>tu trarás,</i> thou shalt carry	<i>vós trareis,</i> you shall carry
<i>elle trará,</i> he shall carry	<i>elles trarão,</i> they shall carry.

Conditional.

eu traria, I should carry
tu trarias, thou shouldst carry
elle traria, he should carry

nós trariamos, we should carry
vós trarieis, you should carry
elles trarião, they should carry.

Subjunctive Mood.

Present.

que eu traga, that I may carry
tu tragas, that thou mayest
 carry
elle traga, that he may carry

que nós tragamos, that we may
 carry
vós tragais, that you may
 carry
elles tragão, that they may
 carry.

Imperfect.

que eu trouxera, that I might
 carry
tu trouxeras, that thou
 mightst carry
elle trouxera, that he might
 carry

que nós trouxeramos, that we
 might carry
vós trouxereis, that you
 might carry
elles trouxerão, that they
 might carry.

Perfect.

que eu trouxesse, that I may
 have carried
tu trouxesses, that thou
 mayest have carried
elle trouxesse, that he may
 have carried

que nós trouxessemos, that we
 may have carried
vós trouxesseis, that you
 may have carried
elles trouxessem, that they
 may have carried.

Future.

quando eu trouxer, when I shall
 carry
tu trouxeres, when thou
 shalt carry
elle trouxer, when he
 shall carry

quando nós trouxermos, when
 we shall carry
vós trouxerdes, when
 you shall carry
elles trouxerem, when
 they shall carry.

Imperative Mood.

traze tu, carry thou
traga elle, let him carry

tragamos, let us carry
trazei vós, carry ye
tragão elles, let them carry.

11. Ver, to see.

Indicative Mood.

Present.

<i>eu vejo</i> , I see	<i>nós vemos</i> , we see
<i>tu vês</i> , thou seest	<i>vós vedes</i> , you see
<i>elle vê</i> , he sees	<i>elles vêm</i> , they see.

Imperfect.

<i>eu vi</i> , I have seen	<i>nós vimos</i> , we have seen
<i>tu viste</i> , thou hast seen	<i>vós vistes</i> , you have seen
<i>elle vio</i> , he has seen	<i>elles virão</i> , they have seen.

Pluperfect.

<i>eu vira</i> , I had seen	<i>nós viramos</i> , we had seen
<i>tu viras</i> , thou hadst seen	<i>vós vireis</i> , you had seen
<i>elle vira</i> , he had seen	<i>elles virão</i> , they had seen.

Subjunctive Mood.

Present.

<i>que eu veja</i> , that I may see	<i>que nós vejamos</i> , that we may see
<i>tu vejas</i> , that thou mayest see	<i>vós vejais</i> , that you may see
<i>elle veja</i> , that he may see	<i>elles vejão</i> , that they may see.

Imperfect.

<i>que eu vira</i> , that I might see	<i>que nós viramos</i> , that we might see
<i>tu viras</i> , that thou mightst see	<i>vós virais</i> , that you might see
<i>elle vira</i> , that he might see	<i>elles virem</i> , that they might see.

Perfect.

<i>que eu visse</i> , that I may have seen	<i>que nós vissemos</i> , that we may have seen
<i>tu visses</i> , that thou mayest have seen	<i>vós visseis</i> , that you may have seen
<i>elle visse</i> , that he may have seen	<i>elles vissem</i> , that they may have seen.

Future.

<i>quando eu vir,</i> when I shall see	<i>quando nós virmos,</i> when we shall see
<i>tu vires,</i> when thou shalt see	<i>vós virdes,</i> when you shall see
<i>elle vir,</i> when he shall see	<i>elles virem,</i> when they shall see.

Imperative Mood.

<i>vé tu,</i> see thou	<i>vejamos nós,</i> let us see
<i>veja elle,</i> let him see	<i>vede vós,</i> see ye
	<i>vejão elles,</i> let them see.

Participle: *visto, vista,* seen.

The Verbs composed of *ver*, are conjugated in the same manner, as: *prever, rever, antever.*

12. Perder, to lose.

The irregularity of this Verb consists in the following tenses changing the *d* into *c*.

*Indicative Mood.**Present.*

<i>perco,</i> I lose	<i>perdemos,</i> we lose
<i>perdes,</i> thou losest	<i>perdeis,</i> you lose
<i>perde,</i> he loses	<i>perdem,</i> they lose.

*Subjunctive Mood.**Present.*

<i>que eu perca,</i> that I may lose	<i>que nós percamos,</i> that we may lose
<i>tu percas,</i> that thou mayest lose	<i>vós percais,</i> that you may lose
<i>elle perca,</i> that he may lose	<i>elles percão,</i> that they may lose.

Imperative Mood.

<i>perde tu</i> , lose thou	<i>percamos nós</i> , let us lose
<i>perca elle</i> , let him lose	<i>perdei vós</i> , lose ye <i>percão elles</i> , let them lose.

13. *Valer*, to be worth,

changes *l* into *lh*, in the following tenses.

Indicative Mood.

Present.

<i>eu valho</i> , I am worth	<i>nós valemos</i>
<i>tu vales</i>	<i>vós valeis</i>
<i>elle vale</i>	<i>elles valem</i>

} regular. } regular.

Subjunctive Mood.

Present.

<i>que eu valha</i> , that I may be worth	<i>que nós valhamos</i> , that we may be worth
<i>tu valhas</i> , that thou mayest be worth	<i>vós valhais</i> , that you may be worth
<i>elle valha</i> , that he may be worth	<i>elles valhão</i> , that they may be worth.

Imperative Mood.

<i>vale tu</i> , be thou worth	<i>valhamos</i> , let us be worth
<i>valha elle</i> , let him be worth	<i>valei vós</i> , be ye worth <i>valhão elles</i> , let them be worth.

14. *Ler*, to read.

Indicative Mood.

Present.

<i>eu leio</i> , I read	<i>nós lemos</i> , we read
<i>tu lês</i> , thou readest	<i>vós ledes</i> , you read
<i>elle lê</i> , he reads	<i>elles lém</i> , they read.

Subjunctive Mood.

Present.

<i>que eu leia</i> , that I may read	<i>que nós leíamos</i> , that we may read
<i>tu leias</i> , that thou mayest read	<i>vós leíais</i> , that you may read
<i>elle leia</i> , that he may read	<i>elles leïão</i> , that they may read.

Imperative Mood.

<i>le tu</i> , read thou	<i>leíamos</i> , let us read
<i>leia elle</i> , let him read	<i>lede vós</i> , read ye
	<i>leïão elles</i> , let them read.

The Verb „*crer*“ to believe, is conjugated in the same manner.

15. The Verbs ending in „*ger*“

change *g* into *j* in all persons when it is followed by *o* or *a*, for the sake of pronunciation. As: *eleger*, to elect; *elejo*; *que eu eleja*, etc.

15.

THIRD CONJUGATION.

16. Ir, to go.

Indicative Mood.

Present.

<i>eu vou</i> , I go	<i>nós vamos</i> , we go
<i>tu vas</i> , thou goest	<i>vós ides</i> , you go
<i>elle vai</i> , he goes	<i>elles vão</i> , they go.

Imperfect.

<i>eu hia</i> , I went	<i>nós hiamos</i> , we went
<i>tu hias</i> , thou wentest	<i>vós hieis</i> , you went
<i>elle hia</i> , he went	<i>elles hião</i> , they went.

Perfect.

eu fui, I have gone (like the Perfect of „*ser*“ to be).

Pluperfect.

eu fora, I had gone (like the Pluperfect of „ser“).

*Subjunctive Mood.**Present.*

<i>que eu vá</i> , that I may go	<i>que nós vâmos</i> , that we may go
<i>tu vás</i> , that thou mayest go	<i>vós vades</i> , that you may go
<i>elle vá</i> , that he may go	<i>elles vão</i> , that they may go.

Imperfect.

<i>que eu fora</i> , that I might go	<i>que nós foramos</i> , that we might go
<i>tu foras</i> , that thou mightst go	<i>vós foreis</i> , that you might go
<i>elle fora</i> , that he might go	<i>elles forão</i> , that they might go.

Perfect.

que eu fosse, that I may have gone (like „ser“).

Future.

quando eu for, when I shall go (like „ser“).

Imperative Mood.

<i>vai tu</i> , go thou	<i>vamos</i> , let us go
<i>vá elle</i> , let him go	<i>ide vós</i> , go ye
	<i>vão elles</i> , let them go.

17. Vir, to come.*Indicative Mood.**Present.*

<i>eu venho</i> , I come	<i>nós vimos</i> , we come
<i>tu vens</i> , thou comest	<i>vós vindes</i> , you come
<i>elle vem</i> , he comes	<i>elles vem</i> , they come.

Imperfect.

<i>eu vinha</i> , I came	<i>nós vinhamos</i> , we came
<i>tu vinhas</i> , thou camest	<i>vós vinheis</i> , you came
<i>elle vinha</i> , he came	<i>elles vinhão</i> , they came.

Perfect.

<i>eu vim,</i> I have come	<i>nós viemos,</i> we have come
<i>tu vieste,</i> thou hast come	<i>vós viestes,</i> you have come
<i>elle veio,</i> he has come	<i>elles vierão,</i> they have come.

Pluperfect.

<i>eu viera,</i> I had come	<i>nós vieramos,</i> we had come
<i>tu vieras,</i> thou hadst come	<i>vós viereis,</i> you had come
<i>elle viera,</i> he had come	<i>elles vierão,</i> they had come.

*Subjunctive Mood.**Present.*

<i>que eu venha,</i> that I may come	<i>que nós venhamos,</i> that we may
<i>tu venhas,</i> that thou mayest	come
come	<i>vós venhais,</i> that you may
<i>elle venha,</i> that he may	come
come	<i>elles venhão,</i> that they may
	come.

Imperfect.

<i>que eu viera,</i> that I might come	<i>que nós vieramos,</i> that we might
<i>tu vieras,</i> that thou mightst	come
come	<i>vós viereis,</i> that you might
<i>elle viera,</i> that he might	come
come	<i>elles vierão,</i> that they might
	come.

Perfect.

<i>que eu viesse,</i> that I may have	<i>que nós viessemos,</i> that we may
come	have come
<i>tu viesses,</i> that thou mayest	<i>vós viesseis,</i> that you may
have come	have come
<i>elle viesse,</i> that he may	<i>elles viessem,</i> that they may
have come	have come.

Future.

<i>quando eu vier,</i> when I shall	<i>quando nós viermos,</i> when we
come	shall come
<i>tu vieres,</i> when thou	<i>vós vierdes,</i> when you
shalt come	shall come
<i>elle vier,</i> when he shall	<i>elles vierem,</i> when the
come	shall come.

Imperative Mood.

<i>vem tu</i> , come thou	<i>venhamos</i> , let us come
<i>venha elle</i> , let him come	<i>vinde vós</i> , come ye <i>venhão elles</i> , let them come.

Participle: *vindo*, *vinda*, come.

18. Pedir, to request,

changes *d* in *c* in the following persons.

Indicative Mood.

Present.

eu peço, I request (the other persons are regular: *pedes*, *pede*, etc.).

Subjunctive Mood.

Present.

<i>que eu peça</i> , that I may re-	<i>que nós peçamos</i> , that we may
quest	request
<i>tu peças</i> , that thou mayest	<i>vós peçais</i> , that you may
request	request
<i>elle peça</i> , that he may re-	<i>elles peção</i> , that they may
quest	request.

Imperative Mood.

<i>pede tu</i> , request thou	<i>peçamos nós</i> , let us request
<i>peça elle</i> , let him request	<i>pedi vós</i> , request ye <i>peção elles</i> , let them request.

„Medir“ to measure, is conjugated in the same manner.

19. Rir, to laugh.

Indicative Mood.

Present.

<i>eu rio</i> , I laugh	<i>nós rimos</i> , we laugh
<i>tu ris</i> , thou laughest	<i>vós rideis</i> , you laugh
<i>elle ri</i> , he laughs	<i>elles rim</i> , they laugh.

Subjunctive Mood.

Present.

<i>que eu ria,</i> that I may laugh	<i>que nós riamos,</i> that we may
<i>tu rias,</i> that thou mayest	<i>laugh</i>
<i>laugh</i>	<i>vós riais,</i> that you may
<i>elle ria,</i> that he may	<i>laugh</i>
<i>laugh</i>	<i>elles rião,</i> that they may
	<i>laugh.</i>

Imperative Mood.

<i>ri tu,</i> laugh thou	<i>riamos,</i> let us laugh
<i>ria elle,</i> let him laugh	<i>ride vós,</i> laugh ye
	<i>rião elles,</i> let them laugh.

20. The Verbs ending in „gir“

change the *g* into *j* in all persons where *g* is followed by *o* or *a*.

21. The Verbs ending in „uzir“

drop the final *e* in the third person Singular of the Present, as: *conduz* (not *conduze*), *induz* (not *induze*).

22. The Verbs ending in „hir“

change *hi* into *i* in the following persons.

Indicative Mood.

Present.

eu saio, I go out (the others are regular: *sahes, sahe, sahimos, etc.*).

Subjunctive Mood.

Present.

<i>que eu saia,</i> that I may go out	<i>que nós saímos,</i> that we may
<i>tu saias,</i> that thou mayest	<i>go out</i>
<i>go out</i>	<i>vós saíais,</i> that you may
<i>elle saia,</i> that he may go	<i>go out</i>
<i>out</i>	<i>elles saíao,</i> that they may
	<i>go out.</i>

Imperative Mood.

<i>sahē tu,</i> go thou out	<i>saiamos nós,</i> let us go out
<i>saia elle,</i> let him go out	<i>sahi vós,</i> go ye out <i>saião elles,</i> let them go out.

23. Subir, to mount,

changes *u* into *o*, in the second person Singular, third person Singular and Plural of the Present, and in the second person of the Imperative, as: *sobes, sobe, sobem, sobe tu.*

24. Mentir, to lie,

changes *e* into *i* in the following persons.

Indicative Mood.

Present.

eu minto, I lie (*tu mentes, elle mente*).

Subjunctive Mood.

Present.

<i>que eu minta,</i> that I may lie	<i>que nós mintamos,</i> that we may lie
<i>tu mintas,</i> that thou mayest lie	<i>vós mintais,</i> that you may lie
<i>elle minta,</i> that he may lie	<i>elles mintão,</i> that they may lie.

Imperative Mood.

<i>mente tu,</i> lie thou	<i>mintamos nós,</i> let us lie
<i>mintia elle,</i> let him lie	<i>menti vós,</i> lie ye <i>mintão elles,</i> let them lie.

The same irregularities occur in *sentir*, to feel — *servir*, to serve — *ferir*, to wound.

25. Dormir, to sleep.

This Verb changes *o* into *u* in all persons, in which *mentir* changes the *e* into *i*, as: *durmo, durma, durmamos.*

26. *Ouvir*, to hear.

This Verb changes *uví* into *uç* in all persons in which *mentir* changes *e* into *i*, as: *eu ouço*, I hear — *que eu ouça*, that I may hear.

Imperative Mood.

<i>ouve tu</i> , hear thou	<i>ouçamos nós</i> , let us hear
<i>ouça elle</i> , let him hear	<i>ouvi vós</i> , hear ye <i>oução elles</i> , let them hear.

Some writers change *u* into *i*, as: *oiço*, *oiça*.

27. *Pôr*, to place, to put.

Indicative Mood.

Present.

<i>eu ponho</i> , I place	<i>nós pômos</i> , we place
<i>tu pões</i> , thou placest	<i>vós pondes</i> , you place
<i>elle poem</i> , he places	<i>elles poem</i> , they place.

Imperfect.

<i>eu punha</i> , I placed	<i>nós punhamos</i> , we placed
<i>tu punhas</i> , thou placedst	<i>vós punheis</i> , you placed
<i>elle punha</i> , he placed	<i>elles punhão</i> , they placed.

Perfect.

<i>eu puz</i> , I have placed	<i>nós puzemos</i> , we have placed
<i>tu puzeste</i> , thou hast placed	<i>vós puzestes</i> , you have placed
<i>elle pôz</i> , he has placed	<i>elles puzerão</i> , they have placed.

Pluperfect.

<i>eu puzera</i> , I had placed	<i>nós puzeramos</i> , we had placed
<i>tu puzeras</i> , thou badst placed	<i>vós puzereis</i> , you had placed
<i>elle puzera</i> , he had placed	<i>elles puzerão</i> , they had placed.

Future.

<i>eu porei</i> , I shall place	<i>nós poremos</i> , we shall place
<i>tu porás</i> , thou shalt place	<i>vós poreis</i> , you shall place
<i>elle porá</i> , he shall place	<i>elles porão</i> , they shall place.

Conditional.

<i>eu poria</i> , I should place	<i>nós poríamos</i> , we should place
<i>tu porias</i> , thou shouldst place	<i>vós porieis</i> , you should place
<i>elle poria</i> , he should place	<i>elles porião</i> , they should place.

Subjunctive Mood.

Present.

<i>que eu ponha</i> , that I may place	<i>que nós ponhamos</i> , that we may place
<i>tu ponhas</i> , that thou mayest place	<i>vós ponhais</i> , that you may place
<i>elle ponha</i> , that he may place	<i>elles ponhão</i> , that they may place.

Imperfect.

<i>que eu puzera</i> , that I might place	<i>que nós puzeramos</i> , that we might place
<i>tu puzeras</i> , that thou mightst place	<i>vós puzeréis</i> , that you might place
<i>elle puzera</i> , that he might place	<i>elles puzerão</i> , that they might place.

Perfect.

<i>que eu puzesse</i> , that I may have placed	<i>que nós puzessemos</i> , that we may have placed
<i>tu puzesses</i> , that thou mayest have placed	<i>vós puzesseis</i> , that you may have placed
<i>elle puzesse</i> , that he may have placed	<i>elles puzessem</i> , that they may have placed.

Future.

<i>quando eu puzer</i> , when I shall place	<i>quando nós puzermos</i> , when we shall place
<i>tu puzeres</i> , when thou shalt place	<i>vós puzerdes</i> , when you shall place
<i>elle puzer</i> , when he shall place	<i>elles puzerem</i> , when they shall place.

Imperative Mood.

<i>põe tu</i> , place thou	<i>ponhamos nós</i> , let us place
<i>ponha elle</i> , let him place	<i>ponde vós</i> , place ye
	<i>ponhão elles</i> , let them place.

Gerund.: *pondo*, placing.

Participle: *posto*, *posta*, placed.

The Verbs composed by *pôr* are conjugated in the same manner, as:

antepôr, *compôr*, *depôr*, *dispôr*, *propôr*.

16.

The following Verbs have two Participles, a regular and an irregular one.

FIRST CONJUGATION.

<i>aceitar</i> ,	to accept,	<i>aceitado</i> ,	<i>aceito</i>
<i>enxugar</i> ,	to dry,	<i>enxugado</i> ,	<i>enxuto</i>
<i>exceptuar</i> ,	to except,	<i>exceptuado</i> ,	<i>excepto</i>
<i>expressar</i> ,	to express,	<i>expressado</i> ,	<i>expresso</i>
<i>expulsar</i> ,	to expell,	<i>expulsado</i> ,	<i>expulso</i>
<i>gastar</i> ,	to spend,	<i>gastado</i> ,	<i>gasto</i>
<i>imprensar</i> ,	to print,	<i>imprensado</i> ,	<i>impresso</i>
<i>izentar</i> ,	to except,	<i>izentado</i> ,	<i>izento</i>
<i>manifestar</i> ,	to manifest,	<i>manifestado</i> ,	<i>manifesto</i>
<i>pagar</i> ,	to pay,	<i>pagado</i> ,	<i>pago</i>
<i>salvar</i> ,	to save,	<i>salvado</i> ,	<i>salvo</i>
<i>professar</i> ,	to act, profess,	<i>professado</i> ,	<i>professo</i>
<i>soltar</i> ,	to set at liberty,	<i>soltado</i> ,	<i>soltô</i>
<i>sujeitar</i> ,	to subject,	<i>sujeitado</i> ,	<i>sujeito</i> .

SECOND CONJUGATION.

<i>absolver</i> ,	to acquit,	<i>absolvido</i> ,	<i>absoluto</i>
<i>absorver</i> ,	to swallow,	<i>absorvido</i> ,	<i>absorto</i>
<i>accender</i> ,	to light,	<i>accendido</i> ,	<i>acceso</i>
<i>corromper</i> ,	to corrupt,	<i>corrompido</i> ,	<i>corrupto</i>
<i>eleger</i> ,	to elect,	<i>elegido</i> ,	<i>eleito</i>
<i>encher</i> ,	to fill,	<i>enchido</i> ,	<i>cheio</i>
<i>envolver</i> ,	to envelope,	<i>envolvido</i> ,	<i>envolto</i>
<i>escrever</i> ,	to write,	<i>escrevido</i> ,	<i>escrito</i>
<i>incurrer</i> ,	to incur (a penalty),	<i>incurrido</i> ,	<i>incurso</i>
<i>interromper</i> ,	to interrupt,	<i>interrompido</i> ,	<i>interrupto</i>
<i>morrer</i> ,	to die,	<i>morrido</i> ,	<i>morto</i>

<i>prender,</i>	to take (into charge),	<i>prendido,</i>	<i>preso</i>
<i>romper,</i>	to break (open),	<i>rompido,</i>	<i>roto</i>
<i>suspender,</i>	to postpone,	<i>suspendido,</i>	<i>suspenso</i>
<i>torcer,</i>	to turn,	<i>torcido,</i>	<i>torto.</i>

THIRD CONJUGATION.

<i>abrir,</i>	to open,	<i>abrido,</i>	<i>aberto</i>
<i>affligir,</i>	to afflict,	<i>affligido,</i>	<i>afflicto</i>
<i>concluir,</i>	to close, shut,	<i>concluido,</i>	<i>concluso</i>
<i>contrahir,</i>	to contract,	<i>contrahido,</i>	<i>contracto</i>
<i>cubrir,</i>	to cover,	<i>cubrido,</i>	<i>cuberto</i>
<i>distinguir,</i>	to distinguish,	<i>distinguido,</i>	<i>distinto</i>
<i>distrahir,</i>	to abstract,	<i>distrahido,</i>	<i>distracto</i>
<i>erigir,</i>	to erect,	<i>erigido,</i>	<i>erecto</i>
<i>exhaurir,</i>	to exhaust,	<i>exhaurido,</i>	<i>exhausto</i>
<i>expellir,</i>	to expell	<i>expellido,</i>	<i>expulso</i>
<i>exprimir,</i>	to express,	<i>exprimido,</i>	<i>expresso</i>
<i>extinguir,</i>	to extinguish,	<i>extinguido,</i>	<i>extincto</i>
<i>extrahir,</i>	to extract,	<i>extrahido,</i>	<i>extracto</i>
<i>frigir,</i>	to fry,	<i>frigido,</i>	<i>frito</i>
<i>imprimir,</i>	to impress,	<i>imprimido,</i>	<i>impresso</i>
<i>incluir,</i>	to shut up,	<i>includido,</i>	<i>incluso</i>
<i>inserir,</i>	to insert,	<i>inserido,</i>	<i>inserto</i>
<i>opprimir,</i>	to oppress,	<i>opprimido,</i>	<i>oppresso</i>
<i>possuir,</i>	to possess,	<i>possuido,</i>	<i>possesso</i>
<i>reprimir,</i>	to suppress,	<i>reprimido,</i>	<i>represso</i>
<i>submergir,</i>	to submerge,	<i>submergido,</i>	<i>submerso</i>
<i>suprimir,</i>	to oppress,	<i>supprimido,</i>	<i>suppresso</i>
<i>surgir,</i>	to anchor,	<i>surgido,</i>	<i>surto.</i>

The first or regular form of these Particiles is generally used for the compound tenses, whilst the second or irregular form is generally used with *ser* or *estar*.

<i>Chover</i> , to rain	— <i>chove</i> , it rains
<i>relampagar</i> } to lighten	— <i>relampaga</i> } it lightens
<i>fuzilar</i> } to thunder	— <i>fuzila</i> }
<i>trovejar</i> , to thunder	— <i>troveja</i> , it thunders
<i>choviscar</i> , to drizzle (rain)	— <i>chovisca</i> , it drizzles
<i>nevar</i> , to snow	— <i>neva</i> , it snows
<i>gelar</i> , to freeze	— <i>gela</i> , it freezes.

They follow those Conjugations to which they belong.

A d v e r b s.

18.

1. Adverbs of Time.

<i>Hoje</i> , to-day	<i>amanhãa</i> , to-morrow
<i>agora</i> , now	<i>logo</i> , directly
<i>hontem</i> , yesterday	<i>depois de amanhãa</i> , the day after to-morrow
<i>presentemente</i> , at present	<i>daqui por diante</i> , from hence, in future
<i>antehontem</i> , the day before yesterday	<i>sempre</i> , always
<i>antigamente</i> , in times past	<i>desde</i> , since
<i>ultimamente</i> , lastly	
<i>recentemente</i> , lately	<i>ainda</i> , yet.

2. Adverbs of Place.

<i>aqui</i> , here	<i>daquem</i> , on this side
<i>ali, acolá</i> , there	<i>á mão direita</i> , to the right
<i>arriba</i> , above	<i>á mão esquerda</i> , to the left
<i>abaixo</i> , below	
<i>além</i> , on the other side	<i>d'ali</i> , from here.

3. Adverbs of Number and Comparison.

<i>primeiramente</i> , firstly	<i>depois</i> , afterwards
<i>segundamente</i> , secondly	<i>raramente, de maravilha</i> , rarely
<i>em terceiro lugar</i> , thirdly	<i>mais</i> , more

<i>menos</i> , less	<i>peior</i> , worse
<i>tão</i>	<i>quasi</i> , almost
<i>como-se</i>	<i>em parte</i> , partly
<i>como</i> , as	<i>quando muito</i> , highest
<i>assim</i> , just so, the same	<i>quando menos</i> , least.
<i>melhor</i> , better	

4. Adverbs of Manner and Kind.

<i>muito</i> , very	<i>abundantemente</i> , abundantly
<i>bem</i> , good, well	<i>mesmo</i> , even
<i>mal</i> , bad	<i>apenas</i> , scarcely
<i>pouco</i> , little	<i>senão</i> , only
<i>assaz</i> , enough	<i>principalmente</i> , chiefly
<i>demasiadamente</i> , too much	<i>em geral</i> , generally, altogether.
<i>sufficientemente</i> , sufficient	

5. Adverbs of Affirmation and Negation.

<i>sim</i> , yes	<i>quando?</i> when?
<i>certamente</i> , certainly	<i>como?</i> how?
<i>verdadeiramente</i> , indeed	<i>porque?</i> why?
<i>não</i> , no	<i>quanto?</i> how much?
<i>nada</i> , nothing	<i>onde?</i> where?
<i>talvez</i>	<i>aonde?</i> whereto?
<i>pode ser</i>	
<i>quiça</i>	

The Adverbs are not declined, but some are compared like the Adjectives, as:

<i>mais ricamente</i> ,	richer
<i>menos ricamente</i> ,	less rich
<i>tão ricamente</i> ,	just as rich
<i>muito ricamente</i> ,	very rich
<i>o mais ricamente</i> ,	the richest;

Superl.

bem, good, forms the Comp.: *melhor* — *optimamente*
mal, bad, - - - - *peior* — *pessimamente*.

19.

The following Adverbs are principally in use:

<i>agora</i> , now	<i>de improviso</i>	} extempore
<i>hoje</i> , to-day	<i>improvisamente</i>	
<i>amanhã</i> , to-morrow	<i>quasi</i> , <i>casi</i> , almost	
<i>amanhã pela manhã</i> , to-mor-	<i>então</i> , then	
row-morning	<i>desde então</i> , since	
<i>depois de amanhã</i> , the day	<i>desde quando?</i> since when?	
after to-morrow	<i>de quando ha?</i> how long ago?	
<i>frequentemente</i> , frequently, of-	<i>quando bem</i>	} even
ten	<i>ainda quando</i>	
<i>nunca</i> , never	<i>quando muito</i> , highest, at latest	
<i>ordinariamente</i> , generally	<i>quando menos</i> , at least	
<i>jamais</i> , never	<i>cá</i> , here	
<i>tarde</i> , late	<i>alli</i> , there	
<i>cedo</i> , early	<i>ahi</i> , there, where (you are)	
<i>daqui por diante</i> , in future	<i>acolá</i> , there	
<i>ultimamente</i> , lastly, at latest	<i>traz</i>	} behind
<i>recentemente</i> , lately	<i>detrás</i>	
<i>logo</i> , soon	<i>para traz</i> , backwards	
<i>depois</i> , afterwards	<i>isto he</i> , that is to say	
<i>abundantemente</i> , abundantly	<i>em vez</i> , <i>em lugar</i> , instead	
<i>com razão, justamente</i> , in justice	<i>também</i> , also	
<i>absolutamente</i> , absolutely	<i>tanto que</i>	} as soon as
<i>já para já</i> , immediately	<i>logo que</i>	
<i>com condição</i> , under the con-	<i>acaso</i> , accidentally	
dition	<i>ainda</i> , yet	
<i>actualmente</i> , actually, at present	<i>finalmente</i> , at last	
<i>de propósito</i> , purposely	<i>muito</i> , much, very	
<i>admiravelmente</i>	<i>depressa</i> , quickly	
<i>maravilhosamente</i>	<i>aqui</i> , here	
<i>as mil maravilhas</i> , exquisitely	<i>até</i> , until	
<i>astutamente</i> , artfully	<i>bem</i> , well, good	
<i>atraiçoadamente</i> , traitorously	<i>mal</i> , bad	
<i>de maravilha</i> , very rarely	<i>como</i> , how, as	
<i>a miúdo</i> , often	<i>como?</i> how?	
<i>assim</i>	<i>primeiro que</i> , before that	
<i>tão</i>	<i>primeiro que tudo</i> , before all	
<i>apressa</i> , quickly, in haste	<i>fora</i> , out, out of	
<i>facilmente</i> , easily	<i>já</i> , already	
<i>ao avesso</i> , reversedly	<i>abaixo</i> , below	
<i>as avessas</i> , reversedly	<i>acima</i> , above	

de balde, in vain
antes, for, before
juntamente, together
enteiramente, entirely
ao redor, round about
loucamente, foolishly
atrevidamente, boldly
felizmente, happily
vergonhosamente, infamously
nem se quer, even if
mais, more
menos, less
sim, yes
não, no

onde, where
nada, nothing
de coração, by heart
em vão, in vain
escassamente, scarcely, rarely
em fin, at last
longe, long, far
verdadeiramente, truly
dentro, thereinto
as vezes, sometimes
de vagar, slowly
quando, when
quanto, how much.

P r e p o s i t i o n s.

20.

The Prepositions most in use are the following:

a, to
de, from
em, in
dentro, in, within
sobre, on, over
debaixo } under
sob }
perante, before
altraz } behind
traz }
entre, between
para, after
perto } by, near, at
junto }
desde, of, from
até, after

antes, before
depois, after
durante, during
desde, since
com, with
excepto, except
fora } besides
além }
sem, without
contra, against
a pezar, notwithstanding
não obsante, in spite of
para com, against
acerca, in respect
por, through
mediante, by means of.

21.

The following are used with the Genitive:

<i>além dos mares,</i>	on the other side of the seas
<i>além d'isso,</i>	besides this one
<i>acerca daquelle negocio,</i>	as to that business
<i>aquem or daquem dos mares,</i>	on this side of the seas
<i>antes do dia,</i>	before daybreak
<i>diante de Deos,</i>	before God
<i>dentro da igreja,</i>	within the church
<i>de traz do palacio,</i>	behind the palace
<i>debaixo da mesa,</i>	under the table
<i>em cima da mesa,</i>	upon the table
<i>ao redor or em contorno da cidade,</i>	round about the town
<i>perto de Londres,</i>	near London
<i>fora da casa,</i>	out of the house
<i>fora de perigo,</i>	out of danger
<i>depois da cea,</i>	after the supper
<i>defronte de minha casa,</i>	opposite to my house
<i>defronte da igreja,</i>	opposite the church;

Dative:

<i>quanto áquillo,</i>	with regard to that
<i>pegado á muralha,</i>	at, near the wall
<i>desde o bico do pé até á cabeça,</i>	from head to foot;

Accusative.

<i>perante o juiz,</i>	before the judge
<i>durante o inverno,</i>	during the winter
<i>traz do templo,</i>	behind the temple
<i>entre os homens,</i>	among men
<i>sobre a mesa,</i>	on the table
<i>conforme á lei,</i>	according to the law
<i>segundo á ordem,</i>	in consequence of the order
<i>por amor de Deos,</i>	for God's sake
<i>pelo mundo,</i>	through the world
<i>pela rua,</i>	through the street
<i>contra elles,</i>	against them.

A (to), *eu vou a Londres*, I go to London,
voltar a Portugal, to return to Portugal,
não tem nada que fazer } he has nothing to do.
não tem nada a fazer }

De (from), *vir de França*, I come from France,
vir das Indias, I come from India,
sahir de Londres, I go from London
 (to leave London),
de noite, by night,
de dia, by day.

Por (by, from), *por mar e por terra*, by sea and by land.

C o n j u n c t i o n s.

22.

<i>E</i> , and	<i>nem — nem</i> , neither — nor
<i>tambem</i> } also	<i>tão</i> , so
<i>outrosim</i> } also	<i>assim</i> , thus
<i>tambem — como</i> , as well — as	<i>porém</i> } but
<i>não sómente — mas tambem</i> ,	<i>mas</i>
not only — but also	<i>com tudo</i> , notwithstanding
<i>ora — ora</i> , soon — soon	<i>ainda que</i> , although
<i>em primeiro lugar</i> , firstly	<i>assim</i> , therefore
<i>então</i> , then	<i>porque</i> , because
<i>além disso</i> } further	<i>pois</i> , there
<i>de mais</i> } further	<i>afim</i> , that
<i>depois</i> , afterwards	<i>se não</i> , else
<i>em fim</i> , at last	<i>com tanto que</i> , taking for granted
<i>em parte — em parte</i> , partly	that
— partly	<i>bem que</i> , certainly, indeed.
<i>ou — ou</i> , either — or	

23.

<i>que</i> , that	<i>comó</i> , as
<i>nomeadamente</i> , namely	<i>a saber</i> , viz
<i>se</i> , whether	<i>excepto</i> , <i>alem</i> , except

onde, where
donde, whence
quando, when
desde que, since
durante que, whilst, during
antes, before
depois que } afterwards
depois de }
como, as
como tambem, as soon as
tão — como, so — as
assim — que, so that

por isso, why
porque, because
por, pois, there
assim que } that
para que }
se, if
se, posto que, in case
se não que, if not
com tanto que, in case
ainda que, although
não obstante, notwithstanding
tanto — tanto, the — the.

Examples.

Francezes e Inglezes.
Nem este, nem aquelle.
Ou este, ou aquelle.
Nem mais, nem menos.
Quer o faça, quer não, tudo para mim he o mesmo.
Quer seja verdade, quer não.
Antes quero pedir que furtar.
Antes morrerei que dizer-volo.

Frenchmen and Englishmen.
Neither these, nor those.
Either this one, or that one.
Neither more, nor less.
It is indifferent to me whether he does it or not.
Whether it be true or not.
I will rather beg than steal.
I will rather die than tell it to you.

Interjections

may be divided according to the various passions or emotions expressed by them.

Of Joy: *Ah! ho!*
Of Pain: *Ai! apre!*
Of Fear: *Ai Jesus! eh, eh! ai de mim!*
Of Abhorrence: *Va-se embora! passa fora!*
Of Surprise: *Oh! Ah!*
Urging or Exhorting: *Ora vamos! animo, animo!*
arreda! hola! sentido!
Silencing: *Chiton! calla a boca! calai-vos!*
Wishing: *O provera a Deos!*

Reading Lessons.

1.

Em um ajuntamento¹ de senhoras e homens suscitou-se² a questão³ de qual era o paiz⁴ melhor⁵ para se habitar⁶; e dizendo uma que Londres, outra que Pariz, este que o Brazil, aquelle que a Austria ou a Italia, disse uma senhora mui presumida⁷: „Pois⁸ eu dou⁹ a primazia¹⁰ ao celibato, pois tenho ouvido dizer a meu irmão padre¹¹, que he de todos os estados o mais perfeito.“

1 meeting. 2 to ask. 3 the question. 4 land. 5 better. 6 to live.
7 presumptuous. 8 as. 9 I give. 10 the preference. 11 the priest.

2.

Certo¹ juiz de fóra² tendo queixas do povo³ que os arrematantes da vacca⁴ só matavão⁵ um boi⁶ cada dia d'assouge⁷, e que este não chegava⁸ para todos, e ao mesmo tempo⁹ ouvindo dizer aos ditos arrematantes que dous bois erão de sobejo¹⁰; mandou¹¹ por seu respeitando despacho que cada dia d'assouge se matasse boi e meio.

1 a certain. 2 judge who has studied. 3 the people. 4 the privileged butchers of beef. 5 *matar*, to kill, to slaughter. 6 the ox. 7 *açougue*, the slaughter-house. 8 *chegar*, to suffice. 9 at the same time. 10 too much. 11 to order.

3.

Dizia o P. Antonio Vieira, que toda a fortuna d'um homem de corte¹ consistia em saber adulgar², mentir³, furtar⁴, e repartir⁵.

1 courtier. 2 to flatter. 3 to lie. 4 to steal. 5 to divide.

4.

Na desgraçada¹ morte² do Principe D. Afonso, disse El-Rei Dom João II. seu pai: „No excessivo sentimento em que vivo da morte de meu filho, só me consola parecer-me que Deos se lembrou³ d'este reino⁴; porque o Principe não era para Rei dos Portuguezes: os Portuguezes hão de mister Rei de bronze. Era o Principe inclinado a delicias⁵.

1 unfortunate. 2 death. 3 *lembrar-se*, to remember. 4 kingdom.
5 pleasure.

5.

Levantando¹ El-Rei D. João I. o sitio², que tinha posto a Coria, disse: „Grande falta³ nos fizerão os cavalheiros da taboa redonda⁴; porque se elles aqui estivérão, não nos levantáramos desta cidade sem a render⁵. Respondeo Mem Rodrigues de Vasconcellos: „Não faltarão por certo, senhor, aqui esses cavalheiros; porque aqui está Martim Vasques da Cunha, que he tão bom, como dizem o foi D. Galaz; Gonçalo Vasques Coutinho, que he tão bom como D. Tristão; João Fernandes Pacheco, que não deve nada a Lancarote; e aqui estou eu, que não mereço⁶ menos⁷ que qualquer d'elles: O certo he, senhor, que só faltou aqui o bom Rei Artur, que os sabía estimar, e animar com mercês grandes.

1 to raise. 2 the siege. 3 want. 4 round table. 5 surrender. 6 to be worth. 7 less.

6.

Quando El-Rei D. Sebastião quiz¹ fazer² a jornada de Africa, determinou avistar-se em N. Senhora de Guadalupe com El-Rei Philippe seu tio³; para se ajustar⁴ esta função⁵ veio⁶ de Castella o duque⁷ d'Alva, cavalheiro mui soberbo⁸, e pouco affeiçoadão aos Portuguezes, e de cá foi o conde⁹ de Redondo. Entre a pratica¹⁰ que tiverão, lhe perguntou¹¹ o duque que fidalgos vinham com El-Rei Dom Sebastião; porque com El-Rei vinha elle, e outros como elle. Respondeolhe o conde: „Com El Rei meu senhor vem o duque de Bra-

1 *querer*, to wish. 2 to make. 3 uncle. 4 to arrange. 5 business.
6 he came (*vir*). 7 duke. 8 proud. 9 the count. 10 the discussion.
11 to ask.

gança, o de Aveiro, e o marquez¹² de Villa-Real; e fidalgos razos¹³, como eu e vós, vem muitos.“

12 marquis. 13 the low gentry.

7.

Pedindo¹ um pobre² esmola³ a Philippe II. lhe dizia que se lembrasse erão irmãos; e perguntando-lhe El-Rei por que quarte, respondeo por Adão. Mandou⁴-lhe El-Rei dar um real. Replicou⁵ o pobre que aquella esmola não era d'um irmão Rei. „Se a todos os meus irmãos“, disse Philippe, „eu désse outro tanto⁶, já não teria⁷ real que dar.“

1 *pedir*, to beg. 2 poor. 3 alms. 4 ordered. 5 reply. 6 just as much. 7 I would have.

8.

Christovão Colon foi o primeiro que com audaz¹ fortaleza² navegou o oceano, o descobrio³ as Indias de Castella; pelo que mereceo que os Reis Catholicos o fizessem duque de Beraguas. Estava uma noite⁴ ceando⁵ com outros cavalleiros seus amigos; e dizendo-lhe um que aquella façanha a poderia obrar qualquer outro, se lhe dessem o socorro⁶, que fosse necessario, dissimulou Christovão Colon, e tirando um ovo⁷ do prato, perguntou aos demais fidalgos se poderia algum fazer que aquelle ovo estivesse levantado⁸, sem que se arrimasse⁹ a cousa alguma? Respondêrão todos, que não podia ser¹⁰. Pegou¹¹ no ovo Christovão Colon, e dando com elle mansamente¹² na mesa¹³, lhe fez uma pequena¹⁴ móssa¹⁵, e o poz muito direito. Rírão-se¹⁶ todos, e disse Colon: „Nenhum¹⁷ de Vossas Mercês¹⁸ ha que não acha facil navegar o oceano, depois que eu de lá vim; porém he certo, que se eu não fôra o primeiro, nenhum seria o segundo.“

1 audacious. 2 fortitude. 3 discovered. 4 night. 5 *cear*, to sup. 6 assistance. 7 egg. 8 to stand erect. 9 to assist. 10 that it could not be. 11 *pegar*, to take up. 12 quiet. 13 table. 14 small. 15 break. 16 *rir-se*, to laugh. 17 nobody. 18 of your honours.

9.

Um Mahometano consultando a Aischeh mulher de Mahometo, lhe pedio uma regra¹ para bem viver; e ella lhe respondeo: „Reconhece² um só Deos, refréa³ a tua lingua, reprime⁴ as tuas paixões⁵, adquire sciencia, vive constante na tua religião, abstem-te de fazer mal⁶, frequenta os bons, encobre⁷ os defeitos do teu proximo⁸, soccorre⁹ os pobres, e espera a eternidade por recompensa.

1 rule. 2 recognise. 3 restrict. 4 surprass. 5 passions. 6 to do evil. 7 cover. 8 neighbour. 9 assist.

10.

Querendo certo homem desquitar-se¹ de sua mulher, com quem tinha pouca paz², appareceo³ para este fim⁴ diante⁵ do Provisor. Estranhou⁶ elle a proposta⁷, porque conhecia a mulher, e era de boas qualidades: „Porque quereis deixar⁸ vossa mulher?“ (lhe perguntou o Provisor): „Não he virtuosa?“ — „Sim, senhor“; respondeo o homem. — „Não he rica?“ — „Sim, senhor.“ Emfim⁹ a todas as cousas, sobre que era perguntado, respondia em abono seu. Com que lhe disse o Provisor: „Pois se vossa mulher tem tantas cousas boas, porque quereis desquitar-vos della?“ A isto o homem, descalçando¹⁰ um sapato¹¹, perguntou ao Provisor: „Senhor, este sapato não he novo?“ — „Sim“, respondeo o Provisor. Accrescentou¹²: „não está bem feito¹³?“ — „Sim, ao que parece“, respondeo o Provisor. — „Não he de bom cordavão, e de boa sola?“ — Respondeo do mesmo modo que sim. „Pois vê Vossa Mercê com tudo isso¹⁴ (disse o descontente marido¹⁵), pois eu quero tirar este sapato, e calçar outro, porque eu sei muito bem aonde¹⁶ me aperta¹⁷, e faz mancar¹⁸, e Vossa Mercê não o sabe.

1 to divorce. 2 peace. 3 appeared. 4 for this purpose. 5 before. 6 to surprise. 7 the proposition. 8 to leave. 9 in fine. 10 to take off. 11 the shoe. 12 to add. 13 *fazer*, to make. 14 with all that. 15 husband. 16 where. 17 pinch. 18 to make tame.

11.

Botocudos.

Estes Indios dominão¹ na cordilheira² habitada³ por seus maiores⁴ os Aimorés, de cuja⁵ barbaridade ainda guardão sementes. Quando os Portuguezes começárão⁶ a povoar⁷ o Brazil tiverão de guerrear com os ferozes⁸ Aimorés, a quem dizem⁹ que derão¹⁰ o nome de Botocudos, de boto, e codea¹¹, por isso que os Indios desta nação¹² erão rolhos, e trazião¹³ o corpo¹⁴ coberto d'uma codea de gomma¹⁵ copal com que se pintavão¹⁶ para se preservarem das ferretoadas¹⁷ dos mosquitos e outros insectos. Os Botocudos são mais brancos¹⁸ que a maior parte dos demais¹⁹ Indios do Brazil, porém, como seus ascendentes os Aimorés, costumão²⁰ pintar a cara²¹ e mais partes do corpo. Dividem-se em varias tribus ou cabilas²², cada²³ uma com seu cabo²⁴, que tem um poder²⁵ absoluto sobre os seus²⁶ em os negocios de maior importancia como são a caça²⁷, a guerra²⁸ e a escolha²⁹ de uma nova morada³⁰; mas na aldea³¹ limita-se toda a sua autoridade a compôr as desavenças que são entre elles mui frequentes. Este lugar não he hereditário, escolhe-se para elle o mais bravo, e por vezes³² o mais atrevido³³ se proclama por chefe da tribu, sobre tudo se por ventura o que os commandava vem a morrer. Os Botocudos tem as espadoas³⁴ largas, o pescoço³⁵ curto, o nariz³⁶ chato, as maçãas³⁷ do rosto prominentes, os pés³⁸ pequenos, as extremidades inferiores delgadas³⁹, mas nervosas. Furão as orelhas⁴⁰, e o beiço inferior⁴¹, e enfião no buraco⁴² uma rodella de pão⁴³. São vingativos⁴⁴ e traidores⁴⁵, posto que tinhão um exterior alegre e um ar⁴⁶ de franqueza. Não tem especie alguma de culto; considerão⁴⁷ o sol⁴⁸ como uma divindade a que chamão⁴⁹, e reverencião ainda mais a lua⁵⁰, quando com sua luz os protege em suas excursões nocturnas. Amão e imitão as ceremonias religiosas dos christãos, quanto isto pôde compade-

1 govern. 2 mountain chain. 3 inhabited. 4 ancestors. 5 whose. 6 to begin. 7 to populate. 8 wild. 9 *dizer*, to say. 10 they gave (*dar*). 11 the rind. 12 nation. 13 to carry. 14 the body. 15 gum. 16 *pintar*, to paint. 17 sting. 18 white. 19 the others. 20 to have the practice. 21 face. 22 hordes. 23 each. 24 leader. 25 power. 26 over his tribe. 27 the chase. 28 war. 29 the choice. 30 place of residence. 31 village. 32 sometimes. 33 bold. 34 shoulder. 35 neck. 36 nose. 37 cheeks. 38 foot. 39 thin. 40 ears. 41 the underlip. 42 a hole. 43 wooden. 44 vindictive. 45 traitorous. 46 an air. 47 to look upon. 48 the sun. 49 to call. 50 the moon.

cer-se com a vida nomada que fazem, assim que são de todos os Indios os que mais custão a civilizar-se.

12.

As grutas¹ do inferno².

Deo-se³ este nome ás cavernas naturaes que se achão⁴ na montanha em que estão assentadas a povoação e fortaleza⁵ da Nova-Coimbra, na provincia de Mato-Grosso e sobre a margem direita⁶ do Paraguai. No vertente⁷ septentrional⁸ da montanha existe uma abertura que dá passo⁹ a duas especies de antccamaras, 1 de braça¹⁰ e meia de comprido¹¹, e 1 de largo¹², e outra algum tanto maior. Desce-se para ellas por uma ladeira que tem obra de 20 braças de comprimento¹³, guarnevida de stalactitas, que provém da filtração continua da abobada. No cabo¹⁴ da ladeira entra-se n'uma salla parecida com uma mesquita¹⁵, de cuja abobada pendem stalactitas de diferentes fórmas e tamanhos¹⁶, e o mesmo se observa no chão. A' esquerda¹⁷ a parede se acha revestida d'uma incrustação d'espalto, que com o reflexo da luz arremeda uma soberba cascata. Póde esta salla ter 50 braças de comprido e 18 de largo, e no fundo della existe um espaço de 6 braças pelo menos coberto d'agua limpida porém de máo sabor¹⁸, que dá da parte de fóra¹⁹ origem a um ribeiro²⁰ represado frequentemente pelas aguas do Paraguai, nas cheias²¹ que alagão todos os annos por varias vezes os campos vizinhos. Os naturaes²² do paiz não se atrevião²³ a entrar n'estas grutas que forão pela primeira vez exploradas pelo engenheiro²⁴ Ricardo Franco d'Almeida Serra, em 1791, levando em sua companhia o naturalista Alexandre Rodriguez Ferreira que as debuxou²⁵ e descreveuo²⁶. Em 1795, varias pessoas²⁷ curiosas entrárão n'ellas e com fachas virão que no ribeiro que as aguas ali formavão havião jacarés²⁸, e que um d'elles tinha uma pata de menos.

1 grotto. 2 hell. 3 one has given. 4 to find, *achar-se*. 5 the fortress. 6 on the right shore. 7 slope. 8 northern. 9 which forms the entrance. 10 fathom. 11 long. 12 wide. 13 length. 14 at the end. 15 Mosque. 16 size. 17 on the left. 18 bad taste. 19 from the outside. 20 rivulet. 21 inundation. 22 inhabitants. 23 attempt. 24 engineer. 25 to draw. 26 to describe. 27 persons. 28 crocodile.

Idiomatic Expressions

with

Verbs, Adverbs, Prepositions etc.

<i>Andar a pé.</i>	To go on foot.
<i>Andar de pé.</i>	To be unwell.
<i>Andar a cavalo.</i>	To go on horseback.
<i>Andar em coche.</i>	To drive in a carriage.
<i>Andar á vela.</i>	To take a sail.
<i>Andar para diante.</i>	To go forward.
<i>Andar para traz.</i>	To go backward.
<i>Andar a traz de alguem.</i>	To follow some one.
<i>Andar com o tempo.</i>	To go with the times.
<i>Andar perdido.</i>	To go astray.
<i>Andar com honra.</i>	To act honorably.
<i>Andar de esguelha.</i>	To go badly.
<i>Andar de mal para peor.</i>	Out of the frying-pan into the fire.
<i>Com o andar do tempo.</i>	In the course of time.
<i>Andar de galope.</i>	To canter.
<i>Dar um passeio, uma volta.</i>	To take a walk.
<i>Dar a entender.</i>	To give to understand.
<i>Dar fé.</i>	To believe, to credit.
<i>Dar fiado.</i>	To give credit.
<i>Dar á luz.</i>	To publish.
<i>Dar principio.</i>	To begin.
<i>Dar fim.</i>	To end.
<i>Dar os bons dias.</i>	To say good day.
<i>Dar os parabens.</i>	To congratulate.

O relogio dá horas.	The clock strikes.
Dar boa conta de si.	To behave well.
Eu derei conta d'isso.	I will be answerable for it.
Dar em ridicularias.	To become ridiculous.
Dar-se pressa.	To be in a hurry.
Não se lhe dá de morrer.	He does not fear death.
Estar escrevendo.	To be writing.
Estar em pé.	To stand erect.
Estar assentado.	To sit.
Está para chover.	It is going to rain.
Estar em duvida.	To be in doubt.
Estar na cama.	To lie in bed.
Estar com, em, de, saúde.	To be well.
Não está no meu poder.	It is not in my power.
Estar de posse.	To be in possession.
Fazer esmólas.	To give alms.
Faz frio.	It is cold.
Faz lua.	The moon shines.
Não faço caso delle.	I do not care for him.
Fazer uma festa.	To give a party.
Fazer lugar.	To make room.
Ter que fazer.	To have to do.
Fazer um discurso.	To make a speech.
Fazer uma aposta.	To lay a wager.
Faz hoje oito dias.	It is a week to-day.
Fazer o possivel.	To do one's utmost.
Não henho que fazer com isso.	I have nothing to do with it.
Fazer-se velho.	To become old.
Fazer-se feio.	To become ugly.
Faz-se tarde.	It is getting late.
Ter razão.	To be in the right.
Não ter razão.	To be in the wrong.
Ter ciumes.	To be jealous.
Que quer dizer isto?	What is the meaning of it?
Isto quer dizer, que . . .	It means that . . .
Ha alguma cousa de novo?	Is there any news?
Ha muito tempo,	It is a long time ago.
Ha um anno.	It is a year ago.
Hir por diante.	To go forward.
Eilo lá vai.	There he goes.
Hir para traz.	To go back.
Hir buscar.	To fetch.

<i>Nada se vai mais depressa que o tempo.</i>	Nothing passes quicker than the time.
<i>Vai-se fazendo tarde.</i>	It becomes late.
<i>Não tenho medo.</i>	I have no fear.
<i>Não mais.</i>	Not more.
<i>Ainda não.</i>	Not yet.
<i>Não o farei.</i>	I shall not do it.
<i>Não muito depois.</i>	Not long after.
<i>Queres fazer isso ou não?</i>	Will you do it or not?
<i>Um diz sim, e outro não.</i>	One says yes, the other no.
<i>Não he bom nem máo.</i>	It is neither good nor bad.
<i>Elle ainda não veio.</i>	He has not yet come.
<i>Até onde?</i>	How far?
<i>Até Roma.</i>	To Rome.
<i>Até quando?</i>	How long?
<i>Até que eu vivo.</i>	As long as I live.
<i>Como assim?</i>	How so?
<i>Como! não quereis vir?</i>	What! you will not come?
<i>Dez libras quando muito.</i>	At utmost ten pounds.
<i>Dez libras quando menos.</i>	At least ten pounds.
<i>Dizei muito embora o que quizerdes.</i>	You may say what you like.
<i>Assim he?</i>	Is it so?
<i>Assim seja.</i>	Be it so.
<i>Basta assim por agora.</i>	It is enough for the present.
<i>Andar a passos lentes.</i>	To go very slowly.
<i>A' direita.</i>	To the right.
<i>A' esquerda.</i>	To the left.
<i>Vir de França.</i>	To come from France.
<i>Venho da casa da Senhora N.</i>	I come from Mrs. N.
<i>De madrugada.</i>	Early in the morning.
<i>De noite.</i>	By night.
<i>De dia.</i>	By day.
<i>De verão.</i>	In summer.
<i>Perto de oito horas.</i>	Towards eight o'clock.
<i>Junto á cidade.</i>	Near the town.
<i>Sobre a mesa.</i>	Upon the table.
<i>Sobre a noite.</i>	Towards night.
<i>Sobre todas as cousas.</i>	Before all things.
<i>Duas vezes no dia.</i>	Twice a day.
<i>Na rua.</i>	On the street.
<i>Em todo o tempo.</i>	At all times.
<i>Em premio.</i>	For reward.

<i>Para que he isto?</i>	What is that for?
<i>Para onde?</i>	Whereto?
<i>Para que fim?</i>	For what purpose?
<i>Palavra por palavra.</i>	Word for word.
<i>Vai por vinho.</i>	Fetch wine.
<i>De muito atras.</i>	Far back.
<i>Fazer passo atras.</i>	To take a step backwards.
<i>Alguns dias atras.</i>	A few days ago.

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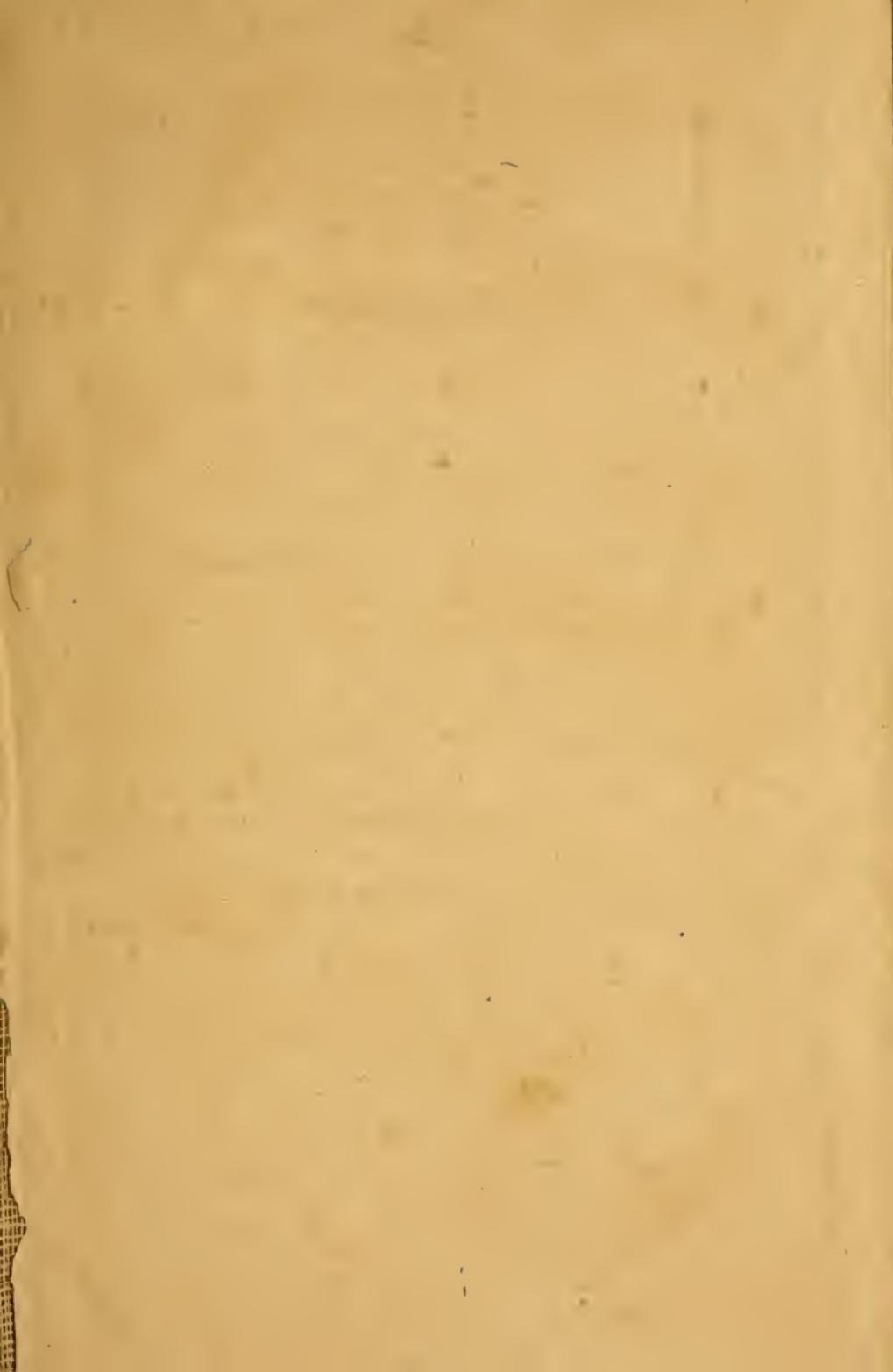
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